

RAINBOW DIVISION HURLS BOGHE BACK FROM OURCQ LINE

42nd Helps Gen. Gouraud in
Champagne, Then Shifts
to Salient

SERGY, MEURCY, SERINGES

Village and Plateau Formed Re-
doubtable German Rampart
Behind Wet Ditch

The organization whose cosmopolitan character has made it more famous as the Rainbow Division than as the 42nd came into the battle in the collapsing German salient from a test of fortitude in defensive warfare endured at the same time as that of the 3rd Division, but with marked differences in detail.

Far separated from other American divisions on July 15, it was receiving the finishing touches necessary to fit it as a combat division in a sector of General Gouraud's 4th Army about 30 kilometers east of Reims, in that vast plain of the Champagne which for leagues in every direction was furrowed with the trenches and covered with the barbed wire of nearly four years of trench warfare.

The commander of the division, Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, had under him, in Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenihan's 83rd Infantry Brigade, the 165th Infantry (from New York) and the 166th Infantry (Ohio); in Brig. Gen. Robert A. Brown's 84th Infantry Brigade, the 167th Infantry (Alabama) and the 168th Infantry (Iowa); in Brig. Gen. George G. Gately's 67th Field Artillery Brigade, the 149th, 150th and 151st Field Artillery (respectively from Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota); the 117th Engineers (South Carolina and California) and auxiliary organizations which made the division representative by units of a total of 26 states.

This truly comprehensive body of American troops was occupying the intermediate and second positions in the sector lying, roughly, between Aubervilliers-Summe, on the west, and the famous Rupprecht road, traversing the length of it and the vast Camp de Chalons, a maneuvering ground of the French army before the war, in its rear. The front and most of the intermediate line were held by the 170th French Division in the left half of the sector and by the 13th French Division in the right half.

Formed an "Elastic Defense"
General Gouraud, like the other army commanders along the front, had ample warning of the impending attack by the Germans and prepared a surprise for them in the form of an "elastic defense," in which, having a tremendous depth of elaborate trenches behind him, he retired all his troops from the front line, except delaying detachments, and massed them for resistance on the three attacking lines which, at 4.15 p. m., were held up long enough by the delaying detachments to suffer severely from the French and

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GREAT NEW STADIUM FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Joinville-le-Pont to Be Scene
of Inter-Allied Tour-
nament

A great new athletic field is to be constructed at Joinville-le-Pont, a military training ground, Joinville-le-Pont, Seine, for the Inter-Allied Olympic games which will be held in the spring. Colombeau Stadium, site of the 1900 Olympic games, will not be used, as the A.E.F. has already leased Colombeau for the finals of the A.E.F. championship track and field events.

It was suggested to Col. Walt C. Johnson, chief athletic officer of the A.E.F., that it was not the custom, nor was it good sportsmanship, for the Americans to hold the Inter-Allied contests on the same field where their own athletes were to compete. The colonel immediately announced that Colombeau would not be used.

The French military authorities came forward with the offer of the training ground at Joinville-le-Pont, a few kilometers from Paris. After looking the site over, Colonel Johnson notified the French that their offer would be accepted, and accordingly plans are now on foot to build a big athletic field and amphitheater there for the Inter-Allied meet.

The proposed amphitheater will seat 25,000 persons. It will be built jointly by the United States Army, the French authorities and the Y.M.C.A., the last named organization having underwritten several items that neither military organization could make provision for.

Use A.E.F. has invited the French to use Colombeau Stadium for practice and preliminary meets.

Upon conclusion of the Inter-Allied games, "Pershing Stadium" will be turned over to the French.

U.S. TO RHINE, 21-DAYS

Reports received from the Zone of the Third Army, according to an announcement made at G.H.Q. this week, indicate that the mail service for the troops in Germany has greatly improved and is in excellent condition at present. The Inspector General has reported, says G.H.Q., that mail from the states is received along the Rhine within 21 days of the date of postmark, despite difficulties of transport and delivery. G.H.Q. also mentions a similar report from one of the divisions.

JANUARY 19, 1918

This is the first anniversary week of the American home sector. It was just this time last year that, for the first time, the veterans of the A.E.F. took over to have and to hold a portion of the Allied line, writing into the Allied communique, and into the history of the world, the phrase "Northwest of Toul."

It was on January 19, 1918—as bland and balmy a winter's day as ever Lorraine could remember—that the First Brigade of the First Division filed into the trenches near Seicheprey. It was from that very sector that that same brigade jumped off at dawn on the morning of September 12 when the offensive was launched that delivered St. Mihiel.

Now, after the passing of one little year, those very regiments are miles beyond the Rhine, forming part of the spearhead of that American lance which is pointing at the heart of Germany.

FRAU BERTHA'S TOY PALACE IN WOODS NOW BRIGADE H.Q.

Von Bohlens' Fine Hunting
Lodge Has All the Com-
forts of Home

TRIED TO BAR AMERICANS

But General Simply Wrote "Dis-
approved" Across Queen of
Sheldom's Request

It nestles, glistening white amid the evergreens, on the crest of a bold bluff overlooking the valley of the Sayn. It is—or used to be—the hunting lodge of Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlens.

At present it is headquarters of the 64th Brigade, 32nd Division. Everyone, from the general to the lowliest buck, is billeted either in the luxurious lodge itself or in the little less comfortable older lodge beside it.

Frau Bertha, so the story goes, when she heard that this little estate of hers was to be taken over, incidentally sent a communication through official channels requesting that no Americans be quartered there. The commanding general, continues the tale, wrote "disapproved" across the face of the request and took possession of the Krupp apartment himself. He, better than any German, knew that Americans transform no property into martyred Reims.

But Bertha, perhaps, was only bluffing, for the cottage is still full of valuable property, including silver and linen chests, fine pictures and prints, dinner sets—and wine, some of which is of the vintage of 1877. Incidentally, there are also in the white-tiled cellar peaches from California, preserves from France, mustard of the 57 varieties, brand, and other edibles. It is a question if the Essen owner would have left all this had she believed the imperialistic psychology of war could be applied to America. Or she may have had some sort of idea that her request would be graciously granted.

Palace in a Wilderness
The Krupp hunting lodge is a marvel of modern conveniences in the midst of a wilderness. It is such a wonder playground as lovers picture in their airy moments of shadowy dreams.

And the cuisine! Why, there, meals are most cooked themselves. Take the word of the headquarters cook for it.

The cottage is in bungalow style, with panels in the walls and visible ceiling beams. These are especially noticeable in the reception hall, the walls of which are literally studded with trophies of the chase—deer horns, slender pointed, none more than 12 inches long, peculiar to the animals in this region. Below each set is the name of the successful hunter, with the date and place of his skill.

Rumor has it that the ex-Kaiser and his old aide to run up here, leaving their identities at Potsdam, and essay shots at the game which abounds all

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BIG STEAMERS FOR RHINE EXCURSIONS

Five Boats to Take Soldiers
on Free Sightseeing
Trips on River

Excursion trips on the Rhine, the ambition of every soldier in the Army of Occupation, have become a thing of reality. Guided sightseeing purposes the big excursion ship *Frauenlob*, which during the war had been utilized for transporting German troops, and which, since the signing of the armistice, has been hauling repatriated British soldiers, with a free circulating capacity of 500 Yanks (she is listed as being the largest of her kind in the world), and the *Borussia*, another German excursion boat, with the same capacity, are now at the doughboys' service. Another boat, the *Goethe*, is on the way down, and it is hoped to put in service six vessels all told (and get this)—including one called the *Imperial*.

The crews will be German, while Marines, in charge of an officer, will be in control. The whole excursion project is in charge of the Army Transportation Service, which will make regular bookings with all units in order that everyone may get an opportunity to take a trip on the famous river.

There will be two guides on each boat to point out the interesting points and to recite some of the legends surrounding them. The trips will last from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. There will be a band aboard, or some other soldier talent, to make the real day.

In order that all units may be properly provided for the present schedule calls for the stationing of an excursion boat at each of the following named cities: Coblenz, Remagen, Andernach, Neuwied.

CASH PRIZES FOR BEST O. D. LYRICS; FIRST, 500 FRANCS

Lack of Suitable Songs for
New Acts Prompts
Reward

PLAY AIDS ORPHANS' FUND

Revue Produced by 29th Division
Meets With Success—Tank
Corps Tour Ends

The A.E.F., which is now going into the show business on a wholesale basis, is suffering from a serious shortage of suitable songs and sketches. To help relieve the situation, cash prizes are hereby offered for the two best and most thoroughly singable lyrics sent in to this office by the nearly two million American poets now in France, Germany and vicinity. The best lyric will draw down 500 francs, and the second best will get 250 francs. The prize money is put up by the Y.M.C.A., and as soon as the golden words have been set to music, they will be warbled by many of the vaudeville teams now touring the Y.M.C.A. huts of the A.E.F.

The following rules and regulations will govern the competition: All members of the A.E.F. may compete. No manuscripts will be considered which reach this office later than February 15.

The winning lyrics will be chosen by a committee from the staff of this newspaper. The Y.M.C.A. reserves the right to buy, at 50 francs a lyric, any of the non-prize-winning songs submitted.

The right to sell, sing or suppress the successful lyrics in the States will be reserved to the authors.

Try a Familiar Tune

It is suggested (though not insisted) that the budding lyric writers of the A.E.F. will find it comes easier if they write their verses and choruses with some familiar tune in mind, such as "Home, Sweet Home" or "My Little Day Home in the West"—also that the task of the judges will be lightened if the name of the music the writer had

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CASUALS HEAD LIST OF HOMEBOUND MEN, 24,841 MORE LEAVE

Total Sailings from A. E. F.
Ports Not Well Over
200,000 Mark

Including almost 12,000 casualties, just 1,477 officers and 23,364 enlisted men sailed for home last week—official figures begin up to January 15.

The departure of the total of all ranks returned to the States since the A.E.F. came into being at 13,095 officers and 189,850 enlisted men, approximately as many men as there were in the entire standing Army of the United States before the war—200,000—veterans already back and home in civilian life.

Medical returns beside the million and a half and then some of the rest of us are wondering whether we'll get back in time to attend the 1920 homecoming reunions.

Almost every branch of service was represented in the lists of last week's returns, the figures being:

Art Service 32 1,061
Artillery 198 5,582
Am. Train 45 1,820
Casuals 1,028 10,150
Chemical and Service 4 150
Engineers 56 1,423
Hdqs. 18 205
Infantry 24 1,226
Medical 25 222
Ordnance 4 205
Signal Corps 40 1,036
Tr. Hdqs. and M.P.'s 3 28

Totals 1,477 23,364

The speeding up determination has extended itself even to the billeting camps at the embarkation centers. Soldiers who have traveled hours and hours on Chevaux Limés do not have to wait outside a camp gate with their packs on their humps while somebody inside, close to a fire and under comfortably shaded electric lights, gets ready to find places for them to sleep.

Billeting Tickets Handed Out

Instead everybody at the camp is waiting for the new tickets from the moment they start the hike from the R.T.O.'s office. The R.T.O. telephones they are coming, and when the hikers show up a corporal steps out in front, snaps to it and hands out billeting tickets. The whole line, following a camp guide, keeps right on going, and each man stops beside his bunk—with clean bedspread and all—in a heated Adrian barrack. At least, that is the way it is being done at St. Nazaire.

The list of last week's sailings includes:

S.S. Felix Taussig: Casuals and Army nurses.
S.S. Lake Yelverton: Casual officers.
S.S. Galesburg: Casuals.
S.S. George Washington: 48 officers and 1,065 men of 19th Inf.; Hdq. 33rd Div.; 165th Inf. Br. Hq.; 308th Supply Tr.; casuals; sick and wounded; 16 officers, 860 men.

S.S. Chicago: 17 officers, 314 men of 141st Pioneer Inf. and casuals.
S.S. Melilla: 43rd Aero Sq.; Mob. Hosp. 39; Army Anti-Aircraft School and casuals.
S.S. Goentner: 40th Engr.; 56th Art. C.A.C.; 12nd Mortar Bty. and casuals.
S.S. Monticello: Casuals and sick and wounded.

S.S. Calamaries: Casuals.
S.S. Federal: Casuals.
S.S. Francis L. Skinner: Casuals.
S.S. Orizaba: 53rd Am. Tr.; casuals and sick and wounded.
S.S. Cretic: 55th Art. C.A.C.; casual officers and men and sick and wounded.

S.S. Rochambeau: 337th P.A. (part); 339th P.A. (part); C.A.C., M.D., Q.M.C., and other casuals.
S.S. Lapland: 75 casual officers; 1,941 casual enlisted men, including 126 sick and wounded.

THERE'S BEEN SNOW IN THE A.E.F., ANYWAY



This Particular Table d'Hôte Is Being Served to a Unit of the 126th Infantry, 32nd Division, at Regensdorf, Germany.

G.O. HANDS JOLT TO AWOL'S; LAST HOME, LOTS OF HARD WORK

A.E.F. Blacksheep Will Be
Pressed Into Special
Labor Battalions

COURT MARTIAL IS FIRST

Minds to Be Examined Also—At
Least Two Months' Sen-
tence, Directs G.H.Q.

Members of the A.E.F. who go AWOL are to be given an opportunity to wish they had not. The time put at their disposal for this mind-taxing diversion will not, however, be passed in the brig. It will be spent in "the nearest designated Labor Battalion," according to G.O. 10. The Labor Battalions will be among the last A.E.F. organizations to leave for home.

The new order directs that all soldiers convicted of repeatedly absenting themselves without leave will, upon approval of a competent court martial authority, be transferred and sent under guard to a Labor Battalion.

"It will be the policy," says the G.O., "to retain in Europe the Labor Battalions organized under this order as long as troops for labor purposes may be needed, giving other organizations precedence in returning to the United States."

Graver Offense Than at Home

The order explains that conditions of service in the A.E.F. are such at present that the unauthorized absence of a soldier from his organization without leave is "a much graver offense than such absence would be under ordinary conditions in the United States, and the punishments awarded prior to the war for this offense are entirely inadequate. A sentence that does not include at least two months' confinement at hard labor is not adequate where the soldier is found beyond the vicinity of his organization or the place where he is authorized to be."

The order states that AWOL's will ordinarily be returned to their commands under guard, but if the return involves more than three hours' travel, the soldier will be brought to trial near the place of arrest. Conviction for absence without leave for a period exceeding 24 hours will thereupon result in assignment to the nearest Labor Battalion.

A searching mental examination will be made on the man's arrival at the Labor Battalion post, if doubt as to his mental competence is entertained. A physical examination will also be made by medical officers.

The AWOL's service record will follow him to the Labor Battalion in due course. Labor Battalions will be assigned as follows: Advance Section, Intermediate Section, Base Section 1 (St. Nazaire), Base Section 2 (Bordeaux) and Base Section 5 (Brest).

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"SUPERB—NO OTHER WORD," SAYS MARSHAL OF YANKS

Marshal Foch, in an authorized interview at Trier this week, told a gathering of Americans: "Your soldiers were superb." "Yes, they were superb," he continued. "There is no other word."

The statement follows, in part: "It is for me a happy opportunity to tell you all the good I think of the American Army and of the part it played at our side. Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young and enthusiastic, carried forward by a vigorous idealism, and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry."

"Yes, they were superb. There is no other word. When they appeared our armies were as you understand, fatigued by three years of relentless struggle and the mantle of war lay heavily upon them. We were magnificently comforted by the virility of your Americanism. The youth of the United States brought a renewal of hope that hastened victory."

"Not only was this moral factor of the highest importance, but also you brought enormous material aid and the wealth which you placed at our disposal contributed to the final success. Nobody among us will ever forget what America did, and you know what happened on the fields of battle since the month of July, first on the Marne and then in the region of Verdun. General Pershing wished as far as possible to have his Army concentrated in an American sector."

"The Argonne and the heights of the Meuse were a sector hard to tackle. There were there considerable obstacles. 'All right,' I said to him. 'Your men have the devil's own punch. They will overcome everything. Go to it.' And finally everything went well. Everything went so well that here we are on the Rhine."

SHIP'S TAILORS LEAD BUSY LIFE

Near Heroes Get Away With It
as Far as Transport's Deck

The wound and service-stripe market took a terrible slump at Brest last week when the news filtered back from outbound transports that a new brand of inspection was being held for every batch of home-going members of the A.E.F. It was discovered that anybody whose sleeves didn't pass inspection and check with the little old service record had to report to the company tailor for an amputation.

For several weeks the needles in the base ports have been working nights, sewing six-months chevrons on five-months-and-twenty-nine-day veterans, decorating right cuffs of heroes whose only wounds are located in their pride, and attaching neat little French campaign badges that proclaim participation in every event, from the first Battle of the Marne, Verdun and the taking of Kian-Chau to the capture of Coblenz. When they walked across the gangplank lately a few outfits have looked like veterans of the Napoleonic war. But when they walk off they won't.

Another emblem that rated high on the Heroes' Bourse was the silver bar for voluntary enlistment. A gold star also showed on a few sleeves for "the first 100,000." But when the men hit the deck for the first assembly, both faded in the sea like a pint of cognac before an M.P.

Hereafter the extra stars and stripes will go home in the barracks bag, and if they appear at all it will be in the back parlor with the curtains drawn, probably with the nonchalant explanation of the wear that military officials wearing them out where any common M.P. could see them and get jealous.

MAIL FOR FOLKS FILLS 9,867 BAGS

Total of 40,454,700 Letters
Shipped from Bordeaux
Last Month

It was a case of "letter-go" with the American soldiers in France last month. The number of letters sent by the boys to the folks back home mounted into the millions and exceeded all previous mail shipments.

Exactly 40,454,700 letters (a total of 9,867 sacks) were handled during December at the Bordeaux terminal post office, which takes care of the mail going to the States. It is safe to say that it was some Christmas back home when all that mail arrived with speed and dispatch.

The Bordeaux terminal is run by 50 experienced United States postal employees who volunteered their services for overseas work.

CONFERENCE AIMS AT SPEEDY PEACE; POLICY OUTLINED

Russia and International La-
bor First Questions to
Be Discussed

GERMAN MODERATES GAIN

Length of President's Stay in
France Still Undetermined—
May Return for Congress

When "cease firing" went over the wires for the last time along the Allied fronts the men in the trenches knew they had won, that the battered relic of the German army they had been forcing back through the Argonne and along the plains of Flanders was defeated, that the Allies had gained their final objective. But it was not until last Saturday, 48 years to the day after Prussian militarism had first put on its bloody crown, that the positions won in the field were "consolidated" and the Peace Conference that is to keep them safe for democracy began.

With quiet dignity, the delegates from the nations that were bound together in the solemn task of ridding the world of militarism, gathered in the Salle d'Orléans at the Foreign Ministry of the great nation that has suffered most at the hands of the enemy. A cheer went up from the crowd when President Poincaré drove up to the main entrance of the building, and another when the car bearing the standards of the President of the United States followed. Then a roll of drums and a fanfare of bugles while the heads of the sister Republics grasped hands and walked up the steps together, with the movie men working their hardest to record the greatest historical event since that other Congress, more than a hundred years ago, signed the Peace Treaty of Vienna in 1815.

Welcomed by French President

Inside were already assembled the men whose duty it will be to draft the treaty—to make good to the world the sacrifices that are mute told by the little wooden crosses that flock the hills of France, by the nameless mounds that stretch from Flanders to Mesopotamia.

The session was short. President Poincaré spoke first, welcoming the delegates. President Wilson, Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino in a few words proposed Clemenceau, "the Tiger," for President of the Conference, and when he had been elected the French Premier responded to the tributes made him and the meeting began. The necessity of a close union, of perfect harmony, of a spirit of compromise and sacrifice, and above all speed toward the day of the declaration of peace was the burden of his words.

It was hard to realize as the meeting drew to a close that momentous history was being recorded by the busy stenographers who took down the words of these leaders who have carried four Great Powers through a successful war. French and English were both used, and all the speeches were quickly and precisely translated by an interpreter.

Many tongues were represented. Here the picturesque headdress of an Arab prince and there the turban of a Sikh notable added color to the assemblage seated at the two long tables.

Definite Table Drawn Up

All the delegates who will take part in the forthcoming meetings were not present at the first sessions, for the complete system of credentials had not been arranged, but since then a definite table has been drawn up which explains exactly the rights and duties of each of the nations. The five great powers, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan will take part in all sessions. The other belligerent powers, with particular interests, interests that concern their own welfare, will be present when questions touching those interests come up for discussion.

The other powers, those which broke diplomatic relations with Germany, will take part only when the discussion touches them and their interests. Neutral powers or states in the process of formation will be heard when called upon by the five great powers. Policy will not be determined by vote alone.

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FIVE CLASSES OF LEAVES PLANNED, INCLUDING PARIS

Men With Good Records May
Visit Belgium, Italy and
England

LIBERAL BASIS ADOPTED

Opportunity to Be Extended Sol-
diers to View Historic Points
of Interest in France

Leaves in the A.E.F. hereafter are to be granted on a new and more liberal basis. In addition to the previous regulation seven days' leave every four months—which, up to the present, has not worked out in many instances, owing largely to the pressing and recently concluded business of beating the Germans—there will be four other kinds of leaves which will give soldiers, including casuals, the privilege of visiting Paris, other parts of France, and other European countries.

The new leave policy is outlined in G.O. 14, G.H.Q., January 18, 1918, just printed. G.O. 14 divides the new leave areas into five different classes, as follows:

Class A—For soldiers only, same as formerly. One leave of not exceeding 7 days every four months, time of travel not included. Soldiers will be ordered to specified leave areas, and will be considered on duty status.

Class B—For officers and soldiers. One leave of not exceeding 14 days every four months to Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, or points in France (except Paris), time of travel both ways included. For soldiers, these leaves are in lieu of Class A leave. For officers they may be granted without special reason. For soldiers they will be granted for the purpose of visiting immediate relatives or without special reason to men of "exceptionally good character and military record." To be granted soldiers for purpose of visiting immediate relatives or without special reason to soldiers of "exceptionally good character and military record" who may be expected to conduct themselves properly at all times and who have sufficient funds. Soldiers to receive 60 cents a day for rations.

Three Days in Paris

Class C—For officers and soldiers. In addition to Class A or B, one leave of not exceeding three days in Paris, time of travel not included. To be granted officers without special reason. To be granted soldiers for purpose of visiting immediate relatives or without special reason to soldiers of "exceptionally good character and military record" who may be expected to conduct themselves properly at all times and have sufficient funds. Allotments of time will not conflict with the time periods of other classes of leaves.

Class D—Leave for casual officers and soldiers. One leave of ten days in lieu of Class A or B, unless in conflict with officer or soldier's special order, time of travel included. To be granted officers without special reason. To be granted soldiers for purpose of visiting immediate relatives or without special reason to soldiers of "exceptionally good character and military record" who may be expected to conduct themselves properly at all times and have sufficient funds. Allotments of time will not conflict with the time periods of other classes of leaves.

Class E—Leaves of three days for officers and soldiers. To be granted by regimental or corresponding commander in exceptional cases to points in France other than Paris.

Immediate relatives, as defined for the latter four classes of leaves, include father, mother, wife, child, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt. While on these four classes of leaves all soldiers will receive 60 cents a day for rations. On Class A leave the permissionnaire's board will be provided by the Government.

Chance to Visit Relatives

The general effect of the new order is to loosen up on the leave policy hitherto in force in the A.E.F.; to give every man whose conduct and record warrants it a chance to see Paris before he goes back to the United States; to give the soldiers of French and Italian origin a chance to visit their relatives over here before they go back to their adopted fatherland, and to allow C.O.'s, particularly in the S.O.S., to extend the range of the 24-hour passes they have issued in the past.

The new order extends to the general rules for leaves laid down in the order, one concerns leaves, to the French departments of Alsace and Lorraine. These will be granted only with the approval of either the French Military Mission at G.H.Q. or at Hq. S.O.S.

Under the head of "Granting and Suspension of Leaves," the general order has this to say:

In accordance with allotments of leave areas or destinations made as hereinbefore provided, leaves may be granted by commanding officers, down to and including regimental commanders, or by the corresponding administrative commanders of units not belonging to regiments, including camp commanders. Suspension or reduction of the leave privilege for military reasons will, when necessary, be ordered by division or higher commanders.

Not more than 20 per cent of the soldiers of any command shall be absent on leave at once, nor shall any organization be crippled by lack of officers. To be granted as before provided, Class A, or normal leaves, will, in principle, be granted by roster based on length of time since last leave; length of service in Europe; length of service, both in Europe and the United States, and lot, all in the order named. Officers granting leaves are particularly directed to avoid the absence of too many non-coms or specially qualified soldiers at the same time.

For Newcomers Amongst Us

Class E leaves, furthermore, are the only kind of which a man who has been less than four months in Europe can avail himself. And, as has been the rule heretofore, no accumulation of leaves will be permitted, nor will leaves, except of the special Class E kind, be allowed within one month after return from sick or convalescent leave.

Every man going on leave will have to carry a paper specifying the class of leave he is to take, the day of his departure, the number of days' absence and the authorized destination. He must also carry the identification

card prescribed by G.O. 63, 1917 series, and wear his identification tags. He will have to undergo an inspection to show that he has these marks of identity, that he is of neat appearance, that he has sufficient funds, and that he is physically well. At the inspection he will be instructed to observe strictly any prescribed price limitations in the place to which he is going, in order to prevent a rise in prices that might embarrass other men. Men on leave will carry with them their complete individual equipment with the exception of arms, ammunition, gas mask and helmet. Except when on Class A leave, they will register, in their own handwriting, the address at which they may be reached, in case, say, of a hurry-up order to their units to get ready for embarkation.

CASH PRIZES FOR BEST O. D. LYRICS; FIRST, 500 FRANCS

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In mind is jotted down on his manuscript. Thus a lyric patterned after the meter of "Over There" should say "Chorus" and not "Chorus". The lyrics are not meant to be parodies of popular songs, although parodies are not barred from the competition.

All lyrics must be addressed to the Lyric Contest Editor, THE STARS AND STRIPES, Paris, American E. F.

The tiny and attractive Theatre Albert Premier, Paris, where until recently an English company held the boards largely for the entertainment of Canadians and Aussies on leave, has just been taken over by the Y.M.C.A. as a sort of laboratory and show-window for the show business of the A.E.F. There, vaudeville acts and comedies produced by this or that outfit will be exhibited to Paris and, incidentally, pruned and whipped into shape for a round of the one-night stands.

In charge are Oswald Yorke, the American actor, and James Forbes, the playwright. The show "The Chorus Lady" and "The Show Show" This dramatic hot house of their get the sundry productions ready for transplanting. The crying need at present is for trained actors, for it is no secret that the dramatic profession back home never responded in sufficient numbers to supply one-tenth of the needs of the A.E.F. If we are to have many good traveling companies, all actors of professional experience now in the ranks of the army are urged to write at once to Mr. Yorke at 10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris, expressing their willingness to go on at this or that outfit. Also all actresses—famous for many lights of the stage are hidden here under the white uniform of the nurse or the blue uniform of the Red Cross.

The Paris theater will be open to the public beginning next week. Unlike the movie house, in this theater, in Le Mans, there will be no admission charge to soldiers, but inasmuch as the auditorium is small, admission will have to be by ticket—the tickets being handed out at various soldier centers in Paris.

"A Buck on Leave" is the name of a life-size musical comedy put on by the M.T.C. Reconstruction Park 722. From the proceeds of this production 25,644 francs have already been turned into the War Orphan Fund. The C.G. S.O.S., has approved plans for a tour by the company, all proceeds to be contributed to the Orphans' Continuation Fund. Such a tour is not so simple as it sounds, for whereas the transportation problem of most A.E.F. shows can be solved by a couple of salvaged trucks, the company of "A Buck on Leave" numbers 110.

On January 30, the Motor Transport Corps will produce in the municipal theater at Dijon their new revue "Commence Ça" and the producers hope the audience will not walk out on them this time. When they ventured on a similar revue last August—it was called "Over the Top With the M.T.C."—at least half of the audience got up and left in a body before the show was fairly started.

It wasn't the fault of the show, however. Not long after the curtain rose there came a rush order to get out a convoy, and all the members of the corps in the audience were obliged to go to work. They worked for 18 hours, ending on at night by the light from the lamps of a circle of touring cars, and by midnight of the first night, those lamps revealed the curious spectacle of men laboring over the machines while still grotesque with the rouse and burnt-cork of their make-up. For when the show was over, the actors joined the detail.

Very few of the spectators who cast languishing glances these nights at the captivating prima donna of "Snap It Up," the revue being played with such success by the 29th Division Vaudeville Troupe, would ever have believed it possible when they saw the same person up beyond Verdun driving a wheel team in the Artillery. As for Ray De Jonge, who was a wireman with the Engineers in the same outfit, he is now shaking a wicked hoof in the pony ballet of "Snap It Up." De Jonge spends his time between performances in the vaudeville, modeling what he will do to the imaginative artist who painted those posters which assured every passing youth that if he enlisted the Army would "make a man" of him.

SEARCH IS BEGUN FOR ORPHANS IN INVADIED REGIONS

Red Cross Investigators Seek Thousand for S.O.S.

Adoptors

CONTINUATION FUND GROWS

Sum of 12,249 Francs Received During Week Swells Total to 218,802

Representatives of THE STARS AND STRIPES Orphan Bureau of the American Red Cross have begun the work of investigating the condition of the children of the devastated and recently freed areas of France and of choosing the 1,000 orphans from these regions who will be adopted and added to the A.E.F. family under the big fund subscribed by the S.O.S.

First reports of the investigators indicate that the conditions are as bad as was anticipated, and that the difficulties of reaching the children are greater. Trains are just beginning to be run again in many places, and at present their use is confined wholly to military needs and to getting food and other supplies to the civil population.

So far as the children, and their elders, too, are concerned, there is nothing to be had now except what arrives and is distributed from day to day. Money, at the present moment, would be of no use to them.

Hundreds of square miles are included in the devastated areas. In these regions are tracts which were No Man's Land for four years. For miles bordering either side of No Man's Land proper, are areas which were subjected to less heavy shelling and bombing.

Thousands Pouring Back And now, to the comparatively few who remained, are being added thousands who began pouring back on the heels of the retreating Germans in November. Instead of finding at least a semblance of the homes they left in 1914, they find the invaders, these people have returned, in thousands, to a bleak countryside, shell-scarred and with not so much as a wall standing.

These are the conditions the orphan investigators are meeting. Only a few of the roads, necessary for military purposes, have been rebuilt. The Germans, in their retreat, mined every highway and destroyed many railway lines and bridges. Mail service is practically unknown.

To pick a thousand children from the tens of thousands who appear at present to be almost equal in their needs, will be the task of the investigators. To do it they are enlisting the aid of the civil authorities. Whether the money can be spent now or not, the Red Cross committee will begin, as soon as possible, the allotting of the children to the units which contribute to the fund for their support. If it is found inadvisable to begin paying money to the children upon adoption, owing to the fact that the money would be of no particular use to them in a country where there is nothing for sale, the payments will be deferred. Or it may be possible, when the transportation difficulties are remedied, to buy necessities and ship them in to the orphans.

FR. 12,249 LATEST BOOST FOR CONTINUATION FUND

Contributions ranging from three to 2,200 francs boosted the War Orphans' Continuation Fund 12,248.82 francs this week. The 3,312th Labor Battalion, came in with 3,200 francs. Battery A, 51st Artillery, C.A.C., put in 1,199.98 francs, and Co. F, 6th Engineers, gave 1,594 francs.

Field Remount Squadrone 505 and 32d look up a collection for the Continuation Fund amounting to 996.70 francs, and the instructors and officers of the Third Corps School got together for a similar purpose and assessed themselves \$30.04.

Members of the A.E.F. who are bound for home continue to turn in their STARS AND STRIPES subscription coupons to the Continuation Fund. The sum of 347.25 francs was realized from this source during the week.

This week's contributions to the Continuation Fund were:

Inf. Co. 54th Pioneer	10.00
1st Co. 54th Pioneer	10.00
2nd Co. 54th Pioneer	10.00
3rd Co. 54th Pioneer	10.00
4th Co. 54th Pioneer	10.00
5th Co. 54th Pioneer	10.00
6th Co. 54th Pioneer	10.00
7th Co. 54th Pioneer	10.00
8th Co. 54th Pioneer	10.00
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HOW TO HELP THE 3,444

The War Orphan Campaign of THE STARS AND STRIPES closed on December 16, 1918, with 3,444 French orphans adopted by the A.E.F. and assured of a home and comfort for one year.

Nearly all the members of the family lost their fathers in the war. A few are children of French soldiers who were seriously wounded that they will be permanently disabled. In addition, many are refugees from the districts of France invaded by the Germans.

A Continuation Fund has been established to provide these orphans with assistance beyond the single year; to help educate them and give them some of the material advantages they would have had if their fathers had not died fighting for the freedom of the world. The extent of these benefits to them will be determined by the size of the fund.

It is hoped to make the Orphan Family of the A.E.F. an enduring monument to the sisterhood of France and America. French laws prohibit adopters from taking their proteges to the United States under any circumstances.

LINA AND THE LOOT



This petite Toulouse can—and does—sing "Au Clair de la Lune" for Lieut. et. F. Gessell.

CONFERENCE AIMS AT SPEEDY PEACE; POLICY OUTLINED

Continued from Page 1

but by general agreement, with compromise when necessary. Speed in reaching the first great goal—peace—will be the aim of the Conference.

Among the most pressing questions, and one which affects the members of the A.E.F. is the Russian situation. Already three methods of handling it have been presented for consideration: first, armed aid to that element in Russia which is considered still an ally of the Allies, to put down the Bolsheviks and permit the formation of a stable government through the country; second, practical and efficient cooperation with the groups in the peaceful centers in terms of munitions, material and supplies; third, a "hands off" policy, with an understanding with the Bolshevik leaders that depredations and military activity shall stop, but without official recognition of a Bolshevik government.

International Labor Question

Another feature of the conference considered worthy of a head on the first "order of the day" is the question of international labor. "It is felt," one statement explains, "that there can be no real political peace under the shadow of economic competition which might destroy the safeguards of labor." The results of the great labor conventions that have been held recently are to be carefully considered by the conference, and only a square deal for the worker but protection for the countries that would suffer from the abnormal conditions created by the war.

The Russian question and Bolshevism touch conditions in Germany, but although fear is still expressed in some quarters concerning the situation, late reports indicate that the majority of socialists, who claim to have for a program the creation of a government similar to that of the United States with a president with powers such as are held by the French executives, are gaining power.

No announcement has been made as to the length of time of President Wilson's stay in Europe, but it was stated before he left America that he intended to be in Washington for the opening of Congress.

USEFUL PRESENTS

THE WESTERN THEATER OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. The clearest, detailed map in one sheet with colored lines showing the German invasions, the Russian line where the Armistice was signed, and also the Allied line of Occupation. By Prof. E. Baruch.

SCALE 1:100,000 PRICE, 50c. READY FOR PUBLICATION MAP OF FRANCE.

A new and up to date map, printed in ten colors, showing each department separately, including the territory comprised between the French line and the German line. It has been made in colors, with the distances in kilometers.

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FRAU BERTHA'S TOY PALACE IN WOODS NOW BRIGADE HQ.

Continued from Page 1

about; but if they did they were either about as successful as they were in the late unpleasantness, or they bore their trophies away with them; or (and this is inconceivable) they hid their success under nom de plumes.

Everybody around the reception hall in one corner is the Krupp-Böhlen suite, two small rooms. (all the rooms are small—indeed, the great charm of the place lies in the fact that everything is in rustic miniature).

Who or What Is "G.B.?"

Just below the top of the canopy of the vast bed and stretching across its foot is a decorated panel on which are painted some German hieroglyphics, together with the mysterious letters, "G.B." Just what do they mean? Everybody around the place has taken a guess. Some assert the letters signify "Gros Bertha"; others insist they stand for "Gräfin Böhlen" (Countess Böhlen).

The sole window of the bedroom overlooks a glorious view down the valley, with its ragged sheets of mist about the Luxembourg, and the great greenery, the glint of the torrent below, and, on the left, on another eminence across the valley, the remains of a ruined castle, perhaps another stronghold of the great lords of Sayn who flourished hereabouts in the 13th century.

Another wonderful view of the valley can be obtained from a veranda leading off from the dining room, whose walls also are lined with deer horns and shelves containing plates and steins. Among the latter is one in the bottom of which a music box has been cunningly hidden, and strains of "The Count of Luxembourg" tinkles forth when the guest lifts the stein to his lips. And on the stein is a caption which, translated broadly, says:

"The bird who doesn't drink, who doesn't sing. Who has no tales of love to tell. That bird is his pity him, for he is S.O.L."

The General's Study

Off the dining room is the general's study, beautifully furnished with a great fireplace and easy chairs. Here, as everywhere about the place, one comes upon scraps of poetry and quaint sayings, painted on the mantels, on the beams of the ceilings, over the doorways, and even in the bedrooms. There is one in a bedroom upstairs that every soldier in the A.E.F. would like to see repeated in English in the morning order. It abjures one never to be in a hurry about getting up in the morning, that it leads to complications, particularly ill-temper!

The rooms, above and below, are all lighted by electricity. There are electric stoves in each of the rooms, and for the ornate German stoves gives out, and then there's hot-water heat as a further precaution. Catch the Krupps catching cold! There is a white-tiled bathroom for the officers and another for the men. There is a meat cooler, built according to Hoyle, with double walls and heavy doors, and there is a house telephone. The stable, oddly enough, has only three stalls in it, and as these aren't enough to take care of the headquarters horses, an additional stable is being put up in a little grove not far from the lodge.

There is a bathroom in connection, and a pressing establishment; in fact, nothing has been overlooked, not even to the dog kennels, of which there are four.

There is one other interesting feature—the cabinet in the attic with its glass drawers, each of which contains the lower jaws of the deer killed in one year, all beautifully mounted and enameled, with the place where the animal was shot, and its weight. The collection apparently was started in 1914. In 1917 13 kills were prepared; in 1918, none. The Krupps were too busy making shells.

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PARIS

DEAD LETTER PILE UP NEAR 4,000,000

Uncertain Addresses 'Keep 800 Busy Night and Day at C.P.O.

The percentage of A.E.F. mail which, for one reason and another, is delayed in reaching the person for whom it is intended is smaller than it used to be. Largely this is due to the fact that the people in the States are doing better on the addressing end of the correspondence game. But the amount of mail arriving in France which is misaddressed, the address of which has been torn or obliterated, or destined for men whose whereabouts is temporarily unknown to the P.E.S. is still considerable.

Just now 800 officers and men are working night and day seven days a week, at the Central P.O. at Bourges trying to keep abreast of the tide of arriving mail of uncertain ownership.

One department of the Central Post Office comprises an A.E.F. dead letter office, and Christmas mail and Christmas packages, the latter mutilated or with illegible labels, have brought the total number of pieces of mail in it up to the four million mark.

Boy, Page Colonel Smith

While the difficulty often arises from the fact that men's change of address has not been reported to the Central P. O., where there is a card for every man in the A.E.F., often the sender is to blame. A cable recently addressed to "Colonel Smith, Paris, A.E.F.," naturally was a problem for the clerks. When Paris sent it to Bourges there was no way of telling to which of the dozen or two "Colonel Smiths" it belonged. The same thing often happens with enlisted men's mail.

All such mail is held for reclassification at the Central Post Office until it is certain that no record of change of address is available, when it is returned to the sender, or, if no sender's address is given, to the Dead Letter Office at New York.

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Back here at home we've been working away at our job; trying to show men how to economize in clothes; urging that men buy only those they positively needed; we've used our advertising to show that even in clothes buying men could save or waste materials and labor you needed.

We're going right on with this work of ours; the making of clothes that save; trying to produce them better than they've ever been made before; trying to give greater values. We're pretty sure those are some of the things you'll want in your civilian clothes when you get back home.

The Stars and Stripes

The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces, authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F.

Written, edited and published every week by and for the soldiers of the A.E.F.

Entered as second class matter at United States Army Post Office, Paris, France.

Advertising Director for the United States and Canada: A. W. Erickson, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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THE STARS AND STRIPES, G-2, A.E.F., 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris, France. Telephone: Gutenberg, 12-95.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

THE LOST CHAPTER

To the A.E.F. was accorded the high privilege of being a principal in the greatest drama in all history. But no matter how much the individual American in France has seen, no matter how close he has got to the beating heart of the tragedy, he will never know the whole story. A certain momentous chapter of the war can never be written into his spiritual biography. It is not his fault. It must be blamed on that elementary geometrical axiom that one body cannot occupy two different parts of space at the same time.

That chapter is called "America, 1917-1919." It is a chronicle of fortune, determination, heartburning, anxiety, grief, pride and realization. The A.E.F. can never know what it meant to see the casualty lists day after day, to read the glittering accounts of its own prowess, to learn, one September morning, that "The First American Army today struck its first blow."

It can never know the full story of the shipyards, the munition factories, the loan campaigns, the whole vitalizing and quickening transformation that put the moral and physical force of a hundred million squarely behind it.

Letters have told much of it; more of it will be told around the family board in the not tremendously distant future. And with that second-hand account the returned A.E.F. will have to be content. It is hard to have missed such an experience; it would have been harder to miss that other experience which the A.E.F. did not.

SAM BROWNE

The fact that the Sam Browne cannot be worn in the continental United States is causing considerable comment in the A.E.F. This comment is confined largely to officers, but there is so much of it that a surplus issue could be provided for the entire Army.

It appears that a lot of officers are looking forward to tweeds and sergeants and derby hats. This fact alone establishes between the officer personnel and the rank and file a great bond of human fellowship that cannot and does not develop in the orderly room and at Saturday inspections.

The main objection to the order can be summarized as follows: "If I cannot wear my Sam Browne when I get home, I shall have to buy another uniform to be at all presentable—another uniform, and just for a few days' wear. When I am shorn of my Sam Browne, a streak of paler O.D. is visible around my shoulder, down my back, and across my chest. It is exactly what happens when, deciding that the lithograph of The Midnight Fire Alarm will no longer do on the sitting room wall in these cultured days, you take it down and expose a great rectangle of unfaded wall paper."

This may be. But will not the streak of unfaded O.D. where the Sam Browne used to lie constitute a service stripe, a mark of overseas service, as surely and certainly as do the chevrons on the left sleeve?

THE CURTAIN RISES

Wild Willie of Montoir, a dark soldier whose temperament has led him to spend in the local bistro a scandalously large part of his 13 months in France, has at last been recognized for what he really always was—an incorrigible comedian. Now, as the star of a touring minstrel unit, he is much too busy for court martials and such distractions. His songs and monologues—particularly the one entitled "Thoughts 'bout dese M.P.'s"—are a riot in St. Nazaire, and, indeed, he plays to S.R.O. throughout the S.O.S. Meanwhile the provost authorities of Montoir hardly know what to do with their new-found leisure.

The moral of Wild Willie is not lost on G.I.Q., for entertainments are now provided for in general orders. The staff is taking them up as it would coffee or underwear or any other Army necessity.

G.I.Q., of course, is not putting itself in the foolish position of sternly ordering the troops to go forth and entertain themselves. It does not have to. It is merely clearing the stage for the inevitable epidemic of amateur dramatics much as a hospital automatically gets ready some meagre wards when a camp opens up near by. To order idle soldiers to give some shows would be like insisting on their wanting to go home. They would do it any way.

Nor would any show issued to them serve half so well. Not Elsie Janis—to whom this newspaper can hardly be said to be hostile—not all the great folks of the stage can hand an outfit as many laughs as its own privates in petticoats, its own sergeants in skirts.

FOR GOERS HOME

Reports from the United States indicate that every returning member of the A.E.F., the moment he is allowed to roam at all freely in any Atlantic port, will be called upon to exercise far more bravery than he ever did up forward, far more patience than he ever did while he was waiting for the boat to take him home, far more tact and diplomacy than when he was trying to negotiate an extra order of "ools" from madame at the little restaurant around the corner. For it seems that the population of the United States, male, female and prohibitionist, is bent on one thing, and one thing only: Talking personally to every service-striped soldier that it individually and collectively meets.

But being the case, it would well behoove every man whose outfit is due to sail

shortly to frame up zippy, original answers to such questions as the following:

"Wasn't it a horrible war?"

"Did you know a boy—I think he was in the Infantry—named Jones?"

"How did you like France?"

"What do you think of the little old U.S.A., now that you've got back to it?"

The more varied and interesting the answers to that inevitable barrage, the more content—and yet the more nonplussed—the good folks at home will be. It would be unfair to them if our returning heroes all handed out the same stereotyped replies. In order to save their feelings and relieve the monotony of their existence, a little variety simply must be brought into play. A cheery "Hell, yes!" in response to all inquiries would never, never do.

ONE WEAKNESS OF THE Y

To be thoroughly fashionable these days it is absolutely essential to jump on the Y.M.C.A. All the best people are doing it. An investigation of the Red Triangle has been in progress in the States, and the same newspapers which, a few months ago, were rashly giving over their columns to quite unscrutinized publicity for the Y are now devoting those columns to the most blistering criticism.

Out of all the jabber there will probably emerge the fact that the Y.M.C.A. was unexpectedly burdened with a much bigger task than it could possibly have performed to the satisfaction of all concerned, and that it was chiefly handicapped by an unfortunately chosen personnel. In its personnel its chief weakness has lain.

And on this point it should be remembered that the Y, unlike the Government, had to take what it could get. It could not draft, and it was obliged to do its recruiting for a most difficult job after the best America could boast in youth and enthusiasm had already been pledged to the Army or Navy.

How difficult its problem was you will never appreciate till you try to select a half a dozen ideal Y secretaries from among your own acquaintances. Old Shag Brown, the former football star, you say. But Brown was an Artillery officer—graduate of the first Plattsburg camp. Buck Jones, then. But Buck has five kids and couldn't possibly walk out on them. Well, then, Hank Norton. Ah, but Norton enlisted in the Infantry and was killed leading his platoon on November 11. You see, it wasn't easy. Perhaps it would have been better if the Y.M.C.A. had been a mere shell to receive the money the home folks were sure to want to blow on luxuries for their boys at war, a great place to catch not only the millions of the oil kings, but the nickels of the washwomen. The personnel to distribute all these bounties could have been chosen from the Army's own ranks—as time went on—from among the men crippled in the fighting. A wounded man would have made the ideal Y.M.C.A. secretary. There was no one else in all the world who could have understood soldiers so well or been so well understood by them.

OUR FIRST WAR SONG

Although practically all the old standbys in the song line have been tried out at one time or another during the last 18 months and more of the A.E.F.'s history, there is one martial lay, the great-grand-daddy of them all, that has never been rendered often enough to make it a staple. As far as is known, the only time it was ever seriously trotted out for inspection was when a certain thoroughly depraved and unscrupulous New England unit whistled it while marching through the streets of Southampton, England.

Its name is "Yankee Doodle." It was the "Tipperary" of the "Madison" of the first war in which the American Army, as an American Army, ever engaged. Played by the Moodus, Connecticut, Fife and Drum Corps it can still stir the sluggish soul to martial resolve—possibly because the members of the Moodus Fife and Drum Corps still wear the uniform of the battered old Continentals, and can each of them trace ancestry back to those hairless but none the less efficient fighting men.

Why has it not been sung more over here? It used to be in all the school books and in some effete and backward downstate communities it used to be sung in the kindergarten. But, in France, everybody knew it, but nobody sang it. What's the answer?

Was it respect for our Allies of over-channel, "united now to save"? Was it fear that the original words (as not taught in the downstate kindergartens) might crop out—for the way the Continentals sang it, Yankee Doodle did not stick the feather in his hat? Or was it just plain neglect?

THE BEST SOUVENIR

We have noticed that in moments of stress during craps or poker, there is likely to appear suddenly amid all the fragile, shredded, pale blue bank-notes, a strange-looking, indestructible, green bill which is finally recognized, with something of a start, as currency from a distant country called America. On such occasions, it changes hands a few times and then vanishes forever, for in every group of Yanks there is sure to be one who keeps an inviolable place in the old wallet for a cache of real money—a reserve fund never to be tapped this side of Sandy Hook. And that one has the right idea.

In the good old Argonne days, when the chance of ever returning to America seemed slim, it may have been reasonable to spend money like vin ordinaire—to scatter riotously every franc that could—at long and uncertain intervals—be piled loose from the coys and elusive Q.M. But now is the time to hang on to every one. There is no form of excess baggage which can so easily be slipped by the petulant R.T.O. There is no brand of souvenir which will make such a hit in America. Without a collection of such souvenirs, that fond dream of yours of taking a few months off when you get home will remain a fond dream.

Hold tight to your 50-franc notes. It is true that each one will buy a luger or a lot of wine or a German helmet or a couple of fried eggs. But this also is true: Each one will buy nine dollars and 20 cents.

The Army's Poets

OUR TOP-KICKER

(Dedicated to 1st Sgt. Ben Gould, Co. D, 306th Infantry, killed in action about September 12, in front of Yaucerre, by the Alsace.)

As strict as iron, as tough as rust,
A bulging bean, a hard-boiled crust,
He grumbled like hell, he cursed like smoke,
He made the K.P.'s snip and broke
The sergeants, corporals, first class bloke.
Some wool.

Was our top-kicker.
He pulled it rough—some yegg—some guy,
On guard, in ranks—that eye, that "L."
We told the line, we held the mark;
He dressed us, pressed us with a bark
And took the joy from many a lark.
Some out.

Was our top-kicker.
He warmed the chill "up there, out front"
With soft-like hand in steel that's blunt.
He fed us, led us, picked bon slopes
And plugged the core from us poor nopes
And on our way jerked up our hopes.
Some heart.

Had our top-kicker.
He's busted now, he's in the ranks
With Jims and Joes and Toms and Hanks,
All marked with crosses true and straight.
We love him now where once 'twas hate.
And this we write upon his slate:

"Some soldier
Was our top-kicker."
Victor M. Shapiro,
Reg. Sgt. Maj., Hq. Co., 306th Inf.

DRINKING SONG

Where y' goin', Jack? Home?
(Sawright, I'll buy)
Goin' back, eh? So'm

When y' callin', Jack? Damn!
Looks awful blue!
Casual, huh? I am.

Tried to get my discharge
Over here—lotta pep.
Goin' AW at large—
Yep.

'Necore, as you play, mumzelle!
Been a great year!
Things suit me pretty well
Here.

Wish 'at I'd never been born.
(Naw, gotta learna buy.)
Whole goddam country's gone
Dry.

SEMPER INFIDELIS

Love, the day has come for parting.
Here our ways divide,
Dry these tears I know are starting;
Soon the waves I'll ride.

Yes, we've been the closest buddies,
Closer than a shirt,
In a land where only mud is
Mud and dirt.

Off when aching emul's tank its
Fangs into my heart,
Then you shared my lonely blankets,
Swearing ne'er to part.

But another cross the water
Patient, waits for me,
Though you cheered me through the slaughter,
So, ma chere, did she.

True the words the poet saith, full,
Full of bitter gall and blight;
"Man is seldom ever faithful
When he's out of sight."

Should you sail across the ocean,
Pillowed on my breast,
You would wake an old emotion
And disturb my rest.

Should you reach my native city,
'Twould but cause another pain;
I'd be sent (with language pretty)
Back to France again.

Yes, now hopes are through me coursing,
Though 'tis hard to tell,
Comes the day of my de-lousing—
Cootie, fare thee well!

CASUAL.

THE CHAIN OF CONTENTMENT

When the slum seems far too stummy and the
coffee is a crime,
And it's rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and
rice for supper time,
Remember that your outfit may be chowing in
the rule.

And forge a link of "might be worse" into contentment's chain.

When the bullets once more whistle, though you
know it's but a dream
And again you hear, like yesterday, that awful
shrill scream

Just lean back on your pillow and with all your
might and main
Try to forge a link of Yankee grit into contentment's chain.

The leg keeps throbbing all night long and how
the Aveugles and
The orderly's not orderly, the "Daktina" will
not take;

You toss from side to side and moan, and groan
and shiver with pain.
"At ease!"—a link of "might have been" for
your contentment's chain.

When the D train comes to take the men upon
the voyage back
And others of class A are formed along the rail-
road track

And neither is for you and in the ward you must
remain,
Just forge a link of "What's the odds?" into
contentment's chain.

And when your chain is forged so well that every
link is strong
Just put one in for patience and old scout, it
won't be long

Before the winches rattle and they tie your
transport fast
By a chain of red contentment—and it's "Home
Again!" at last!

E. H. W. L., 9th Inf.

THE VANGUARD

You are members of the outfit,
You are the advance of the gun,
And you follow through the wheat fields
To the blasting of the Hun.

But the members, ah, the members
Who are the outfit's heart!
Who have signed the roll forever
And who never may depart!

But who lead you now and always,
With the caisson and the gun,
Through the wheat and through the poppies
To the blasting of the Hun!

Those whose names abide eternal,
Written large, in meinyr sweet—
They're the lads you left behind you
With the poppies in the wheat.

There is Keachle, there is Barber,
There is Gage and McManhan,
There is Phares, there is Harvey—
They're the outfit's fighting van!

And always will you see them
With the caisson and the gun,
Ever pushing on before you
To the blasting of the Hun.

Where the white chalk road goes winding
Through the silent shell-wrecked town,
Past the cross outside the village,
Through the wheat and o'er the down.

They will guide the caissons onward
And they never will depart.
They have signed the outfit's muster
With the red blood of the heart.

You are members of the outfit;
You, the servants of the gun,
And you follow through the wheat fields
To the blasting of the Hun.

But the vanguard on before you
Whom you follow, are meet—
They're the lads you left behind you
With the poppies in the wheat.

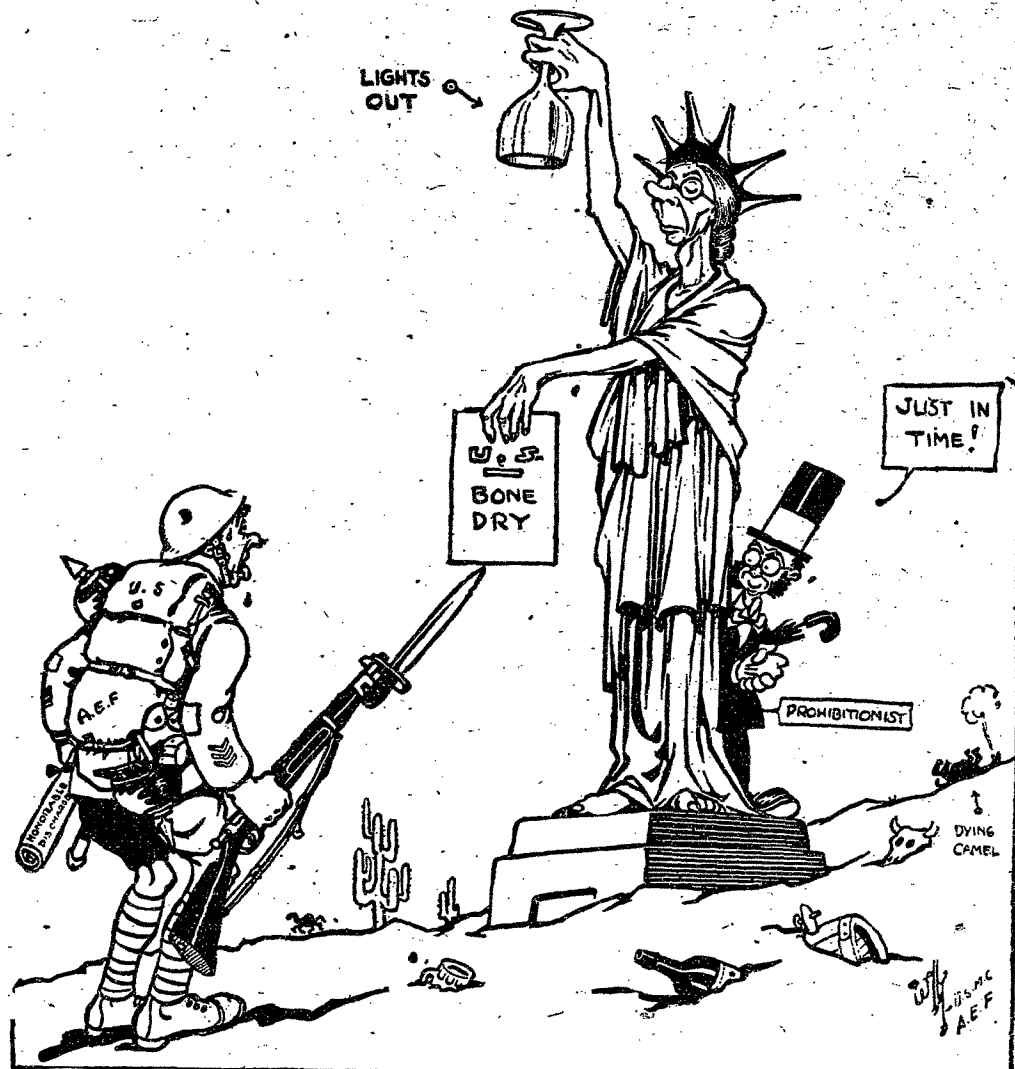
HELLO, STATES!

To tune of "Goodbye, Broadway, Hello, France."
Goodbye, trenches, hell, States,
We're coming back to stay!
Goodbye whine-bags, Huns and cooties,
We don't like your way!

Bully beef, we're full of you;
We want no more hard-tack;
To goodby, troops, hello, States!
Your soldier boys are coming back.

HUCK J. SCHUCK, Sgt., Co. C, 4th Engrs.

MY, HOW SHE HAS CHANGED!



PROHIBITION: SOME A.E.F. VIEWS

"America has gone dry," said the cables. Forthwith this office was swamped with dispatches from all over the A.E.F. describing the effect of the announcement in various scattered military circles. In some of these circles the radii were completely dislocated. The swamp continues, the only portion of the A.E.F. which has not yet been heard from being Russia, land of the six-months-long Arctic night. The reason for this is the fact that the news has not yet reached there. When it does the night will be no lighter than it ever was before, it is said.

The only group on whom the news has had no effect to date is a battery of Maine artillerymen, who, when informed of the event, merely asked: "What is prohibition?" "What has it to do with the licker question?"

Someone who carries the radii of authenticity of the following dispatches is requested to communicate with the Department of Disused Distilleries, A.P.O. 7777, Lower California, Mex.

THIRPOL, Jan. 23.—Several troop transports have landed on the North African coast, having gone astray at sea. It is alleged that the captains became confused and made for the Sahara desert. The troops were all singing:

It's home, boys, home
It's home we should-a been,
Home boys, home,
In the land of Liberty (prolonged laughter).

VERDUN, Jan. 23.—Every lot in the so-called American quarter, set aside for the use of veterans of the A.E.F. who desire to establish homes in France, has been sold. The quarter comprises ten streets, five sold in five at right angles, with a monument in the center, which will be known as the Place Grenadine. A café will be set up at each of the 64 corners, according to present plans. A brass rail factor has already started work, but may have to discontinue owing to influx of second-hand fixtures from overseas.

TOURS, Jan. 23.—Applications for transfers to the Department of Rents, Requisitions and Claims, billed (by no one who knows anything about it) as "the last bunch to go," have swamped the local post office.

PAULILLAC, Jan. 23.—The U.S.A. has nothing on this place. Paulillac went dry 24 hours after the news was received from the States. More has been ordered by wire.

REIMS, Jan. 23.—American soldiers will not form part of the Champagne guards now being organized in this city, it was announced today. Original plans called for a battalion of A.E.F. veterans, to protect the famous liquid deposits, and a detachment of skilled

Engineers (Forestry) was to have been brought here to aid in blasting out cobwebs from the more deeply hidden vineyards. Latest announcements, however, state that these troops will be formed into a Home Guard Division in the Moonshine district of the United States.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 20.—(Delayed in transmission)—Dr. Carl Doney, who went within three miles of the German lines when in France on auxiliary service work, was not at home when your correspondent rang his bell today. Not wishing to be outdone by his rivals in the A.E.F. base ports, however, your correspondent has faked the following interview: "I am greatly pleased with the result. I am leaving in a day or two to reform France."

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Seventeen hundred American soldiers will reach America 27 hours later than was intended as the result of an episode preceding their departure here today. As they marched to their vessel, the Megalomania, they sang:

Shut a song of sixpence,
Pocket full o' rye,
An alert embarkation official, catching the words, insisted that every man be searched again before boarding the transport. Results of the inquiry have been kept secret.

ST. AIGNAN, Jan. 23.—Sgt. Iva Weigh, once of Atlanta, was engaged in extricating his other foot from a mud puddle when the news of prohibition reached this town. "My experience with prohibition," he said, "is that it greatly increased the cost of licker in Georgia."

HOCKELSDORF, GERMANY, Jan. 23.—When the news of prohibition reached here, Sgt. James Geharty Gee fainted. He was able to sit up the next day, and could be heard singing in a weak voice:

Glorious, glorious
One glass of strawberry ice cream soda for the four of us!

GIEVRES, Jan. 23.—The Baggage Service here has received many letters similar to the following:

From: Corporal Archibald K. Thirsty.
To: The Baggage Service.
"Pack up a pack of sixpence."

1. How much baggage can a fellow take home who carries no equipment?

2. What is the exact weight of a keg of vin rouge?

BONDEAUX, Jan. 23.—Colonel Whozzis was reading his morning G.O.'s when interviewed about prohibition here this morning. He said, "Damn."

BREST, Jan. 23.—Local drug stores report an unprecedented sale of hair tonic, and exclusively to departing American soldiers.

AMERICA IN ITALY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—Never having seen a letter from a member of this regiment, or, in fact, from any member of the A.E.F. in Italy, I thought it a good idea to give you a little first-hand information of at least one of our activities.

On New Year's Day our justly celebrated band and an honor guard of 25 went to Rome to add a little touch of O.D. to the solid Italian gray on the occasion of the President's visit. We did not march in the parade from the station to the President's temporary residence, but, owing to our natural football proclivities, we secured a point of vantage from which we saw the big show.

However, the following morning, as the band formed in the street fronting Red Cross headquarters, Band Leader Sims charmingly acquiesced to the pleading of the Red Cross ladies for a "little American music," and started off with a medley consisting of "Maryland, My Maryland," "Long, Long Ago," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

And, as the band played, the crowd gathered to the Ambassador's home.

After the concert played during the Presidential dinner to Italy's King, someone in charge remembered that doughboy handmen have stomachs, and kindly invited the band

upstairs to share in the feast and use the same table and rooms as the elite of Italy and America. For the next half hour there was a confused sound which Irvin Cobb would call "eating in several languages," and roast pigeon, cake, ice cream, juicy steaks, as well as champagne and several other "vins," found their way into capacious doughboy mouths.

The table had been covered with red roses, hyacinths and ferns when we entered, but when we made our exit nothing but ferns remained. As we say in Italy, there were "molti" souvenirs. A few lucky boys found place cards of the great ones, and perhaps 25 years from now will be telling all about the time they dined so royally at Rome at the same table that the King of Italy and the President of the United States had used.

JOSEPH LEITAU,
Bn. Sgt. Maj., 332nd Inf.

THE GOLD STARS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—The other day, while looking over a late issue of the Army newspaper, an idea came to my mind. It may have been thought of before, but I thought I would write to you and mention it anyway. It is:

Eventually all service flags will be taken down, folded up, and laid away with memories, the blue and silver when the soldier returns home, but how about the gold star flags—where there will be no soldier to return home? Why not have a national gold star day, when the golden starred flags will be taken down, folded up, and laid away with their memories?

Cpl. WILBIE LONG, 33rd M.P. Co.

ENFORCING ORDERS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—Company B, 304th Labor Battalion, on duty at Hq. S.O.S. for the past year, boasts what I believe to be the largest top cuter of any organization of colored troops in the United States Army.

To handle satisfactorily an organization of its kind in a city the size of Tours has been a job that required a top sergeant of unusual parts. He has had to know the characteristics and abilities of his men as well as to know the extent of his authority and the limit of his personal ability.

Sgt. Edward Blount, the man in question, is six feet four inches in his stocking feet, and weighs over two hundred. He has been top sergeant of the company more than one year and has never had to call upon an officer to enforce his orders. So far as is known, no soldier has ever bucked at his orders, and he has never been called upon to use physical force. The following incident shows that his methods are both original and effective:

The company commander, having learned that the men were gambling in quarters, gave orders that it should cease. Sgt. Blount thereupon made the following announcement at the noon formation for mess:

"Now, you niggers, listen to me. De cap'n done give odahs foh gambin' to cease in quarters. Et de gambin' don't cease, Ise goin' to be a buck private. Et Ise a buck private, de hospitable is gwine to be dam full. Right face; forward march."

There has been no more gambling in quarters.

GEORGE K. SNOW,
1st Lt., Q.M.C.

HENRY'S PAL TO HENRY

Proving That the Pen and the Scissors Are Mightier Than the Sword and the Machine Gun

Germany, Jan. 17, 1918. I mean 1919 Henry.

Dear Henry. Well Henry I guess it was about time I was writing you a real letter. Now that there ain't no more censoring to be did I guess maybe a fellow can say most anything because no body will ever look at your letter.

And I guess it was about time they were letting somebody say something about Henry. They have been making us keep our mouths shut for so long that I have almost forgot how to write a real letter any more and because of that I don't write much to no body and I am getting so as I can't spell near as good as I used to Henry.

Well anyway the second loot who has been censoring our mail has kind of got it in for me anyway I guess. About once every month long before the war was over he used to call me over to his office or dugout or whatever it was and give me a balling out for something etc. that I did. Well Henry now that he is not looking at the letters any more I will tell you a hole lot about him which will show you why my letters ain't been so interesting etc. In the first place Henry he is bald headed and has got a wife and eight kids. He ought to be



a corporal or something but he got a second loot commission because of the drag he had with the colonel because he was once the colonel's dog robber. I like him Henry like a snake.

Well Henry I will tell you some more about him. He is a THREE PAGES DELETED BY CENSOR. So after all that Henry you can see just about what I been up against when it comes to writing real interesting letters. This army is (HALF PAGE DELETED BY CENSOR) and that's just why I am still nothing but a buck priv when I ought to be at least a corporal. Well Henry is going to be made a corporal pretty soon and I guess if he can be a corporal I ought to get a commission etc.

Well Henry I guess that is enough bull for once.

S. T. B.

Germany, Jan. 19, 1919.

Dear Pal Henry. Well Henry it has been nearly 2 days now since I wrote to you and the loot has never called me



over to his tent or nothing so I guess it is pretty safe to say most anything I feel like saying.

Well I ain't got much to write about only this a. m. we had (CENSORED) and of course I wasn't wise to it and nearly got caught. They got so they don't say anything about it till they are ready for an inspection and then it is always to late to see—(CENSORED) etc.

Well Buck was standing right behind me and he says (CENSORED) and when he said that Henry I began to think about the time the other nite when Buck and me went for a walk with (CENSORED) and of course gettin' in late there wasn't time to look at a lot of straps and rifle sites and things and besides Buck told me how (CENSORED).

Well Henry I got by all right and I guess I slipped one over on everybody at that. This morning when I woke up (HALF PAGE DELETED BY CENSOR).

So you see how it goes in this army Henry. You can put anything over if



you try. Just like writing these letters. No body ever thinks to censor anything now days but I bet if that loot thought I was saying something about him he would search through the whole pile of letters for one of mine.

This morning he was coming down the street and when I met him I saluted like I was saluting a general etc. just to see what he would do and by the way he saluted you would think he was a guy who had just enlisted. He is the cam— (HALF PAGE DELETED BY CENSOR). Well he is all of that Henry, and some more.

S. T. B.

Germany, Jan. 20, 1919.

Dear Henry. This is only a card to say that I am in the brig Henry. I don't know what for yet. Letter will follow.

Your pal, S. T. B.

GERMAN CIVILIANS MUST CARRY CARDS

Many Regulations Issued for Residents of Bridgehead

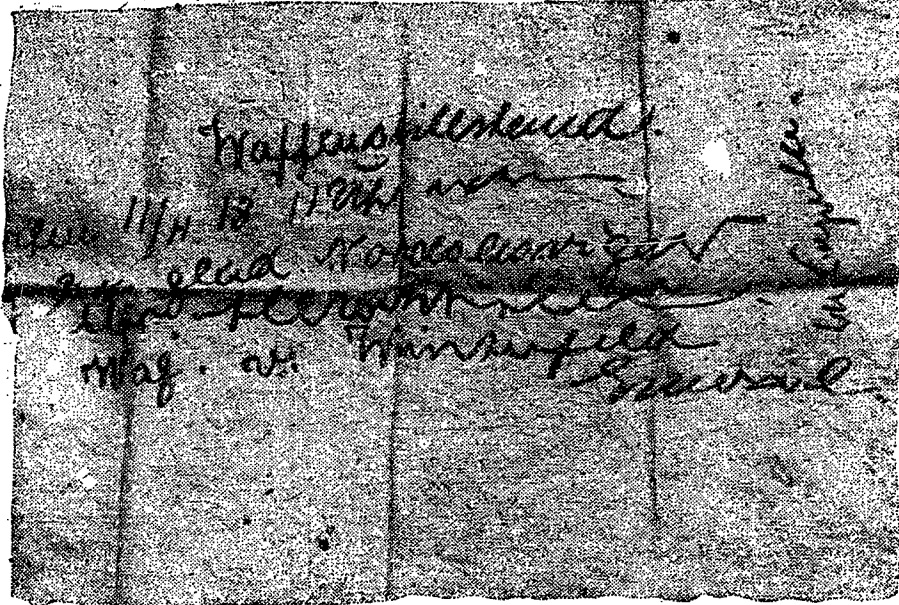
"Every person above the age of 12 must carry at all times an identity card bearing his signature and address. Such card will be issued and stamped by the appropriate civil officer."

This is only the first of a series of rules and regulations published for the guidance of the inhabitants of the district of Germany occupied by the American forces. It marks the inauguration of a more strict surveillance over civilians living in the bridgehead.

Notification must be made of change of address, and a list kept on the inside of every exit of a building in which civilians have their residence, giving name, nationality, sex, age and occupation of every person who lives there. A check also has been placed upon indiscriminate circulation, only a division or higher commander having the authority to grant the departure from the American zone of a civilian.

The new decrees, printed in English and German, have been posted throughout the bridgehead area.

THE BOCHE FLAG OF TRUCE—NOVEMBER 8, 1918



If the day should ever come when some made-in-Germany history book attempts to claim less than defeat for the Kaiser in the great war, there will be a number of Americans—members of S. S. U. No. 598, to be concrete—who will be able to offer tangible proof of the fall of Prussianism in the form of certain little white squares of linen that were once a part of the flag of surrender itself.

One man of the S.S.U. will have nothing to show, however, and that will be the cook, which is a story.

After General von Winterfeldt and the other German armistice delegates came through the line at Quiezy November 8 and the line moved a few miles to the eastward, as it had a habit of doing in those days, their five automobiles returned to La Capelle, where the occu-

pants got a welcome from the French that made their blood boil.

But they got a somewhat different reception from the 39 members of S.S.U. No. 598, which arrived in town the same day, attached to the 33rd French Division. The Americans' souvenir instinct was aroused. In a very short time after the cars were parked, not one of them showed a white flag, and most of the Americans had souvenirs in their pockets—the best souvenir of the war, they are saying now. The German chauffeurs seemed to join in the joke, and von Winterfeldt's own driver willingly autographed one of the pieces, the photograph of which is shown here, obligingly signing his chief's name and inscribing himself as a "happy North-Schleswiger" as if to disown in advance any thought of his alliance with

Prussia, victorious or defeated. In addition he recorded the place and date. While the rape of the linens was going on, the cook was busy in the kitchen, but when word came to him he rushed out only to find the autos stopped by their symbols of defeat. Nothing daunted, he went back to the kitchen, found a screw driver and began to remove the horn from General von Winterfeldt's auto. Unfortunately the General appeared on the scene and although, when fairly calm, he possesses a good command of English, the situation proved too much for his vocabulary and he dropped into German and bawled out the cook in several varieties of Boche cuss-words. So the cook, while he cannot boast of getting a Boche flag, at least has the pleasure of knowing that he successfully captured a general's goat.

A.E.F. SHOP TALK

All enlisted men upon discharge from the Army will be given two scarlet chevrons, one to be worn on the left arm of the blouse and one on the left arm of the overcoat between the shoulder and elbow. This chevron is the soldier's badge, a War Department order states, to show that he "responded to the demands of the country, performing creditable service in the Army, and received honorable discharge therefrom."

Signal Corps photographers with the Army of Occupation have taken 28,000 feet of film and more than 300,000 pictures of the German army and its equipment. One of the 13 photographic units in Germany has been getting movies of the Berlin revolution.

Two thousand American foresters working in the vicinity of Luxembourg will prepare 26,000,000 feet of timber within the next few months. Seven new sawmills have recently been erected. Last July a great forest fire which raged for three days and three nights spread through a large section of the timber at Lue. It is now necessary to cut this burned timber in order that it may not be a total loss.

Soldiers in the A.E.F. who had enlisted in the Regular Army before April 2, 1917, will not be given their discharges until the expiration of their enlistment period, according to G.O. 4. G.I.Q. This order also provides that former enlisted men in the Regular Army who had been discharged to accept commissions may be re-enlisted at the grades formerly held by them, and being discharged from their commissions, providing they tender themselves for enlistment within three months of such discharge.

The Fifth Division has just finished a cooie exterminating campaign in which German chemistry figured. Stores of German benzol were used for bathing infested men, and infested clothing was sponged with the liquid, which belongs to the gasoline family but is heavier and more explosive than gasoline.

French and American decorations were bestowed on 18 American aviators at Cologne recently. Five received the Croix de Guerre and 14 the D.S.C. in the center of a hollow square formed by American and German planes. One officer, Lieut. Lewis H. Brown, Chief of Staff, Third Army, received both decorations.

All commanders will take steps to speed up the forwarding of mail belonging to men who have left their organizations and to avoid delay in consorting and forwarding outgoing mail in general, under the terms of Bulletin No. 1, Hq. S.O.S.

The Q.M.C. is daily sending trucks laden with cigarettes, candy, jam, tooth brushes and all the usual small wares of the commissary out into the billeting area around Bordeaux. Seven trucks have been equipped with special padding to do the work, which is accomplished on a regular schedule. Receipts from each truck average about 3,000 francs a day.

Before carrying out the general order that there shall be daily practice with the automatic ammunition for all men, commanders are directed to see that men have completed the preliminary course of firing instruction, a memorandum from G.I.Q. advises commanders.

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, representing the whole private insurance field in the United States, has announced it will urge its members and salutors to continue their government life insurance and convert such temporary insurance into one of the permanent government policies provided for by the War Risk Insurance Act, according to a Treasury Department bulletin.

Bordeaux is now policed by two companies of picked men, many of them with former police experience. They are graduates of the Provost Guard school which has been in session at Camp Souge for several weeks. Eight companies of 200 picked men each were graduated from the school. Among the features of M.P. work in Bordeaux is the work of one company organized to control traffic. Bordeaux is the only city in France where the American M.P.'s are controlling both French and American traffic.

Because of the increased importance of the duties and responsibilities of chaplains since the signing of the armistice, special effort on the part of commanding officers is urged by Bulletin 107, G.H.Q., which states that transportation shall be furnished them by G.O.'s in amounts commensurate with the importance and nature of the duty to be performed.

Candidates for admission to West Point, in number not to exceed 200, will be examined by an A.E.F. board on March 18, states G.O. 12. Applications must be forwarded to G.H.Q. through channels not later than February 8. The soldier's commanding officer, verifying in his endorsement statements made by the applicant who must be a member of the Regular Army and be between 19 and 22 years old. Officers and men of the A.E.F. who have married French and English girls will not have to worry about taking their wives home. A cable from the War Department announces that wives and children of officers and men will be furnished transportation to the States on Government vessels.

Regional replacement depots have been established at Chelles, Troy and Reims. These depots will function for all arms and services of the A.E.F. and will receive, uniform, arm and forward all cas-

THREE GOLD STARS

Three service stripes, four wound stripes and a mourning band with three gold stars for brothers who died in the service is the record that Capt. Edward J. Bennett, 16th Machine Gun Company, 1st Division, will carry home with him.

But all the laudits for his heroism will be hollow rewards to this soldier, for his tragedy was "over there"—his wife and mother died of influenza while he was at the front.

DISCHARGES IN ENGLAND

American soldiers will now be able to obtain their discharges in England as well as in France. Those officers and men whose homes are in England and those who entered the service there may be mustered out at a special camp to be established in England under G.O. 5.

The only other place in Europe where discharges are given is the First Replacement Depot, St. Aignan. All discharges on this side must have approval of G.H.Q.

"There's one thing I like about Army offices," "What's that?" "They never have signs saying, 'If you want to know who's boss around here, start something.'"



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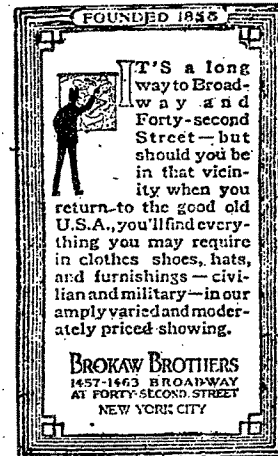
Unit Commanders to Lay Government Plan Before Men

General Pershing's wish, as expressed in G.O. 234, that no soldier of the A.E.F. discontinue his War Risk Insurance, at least until he has had an opportunity to study the Government's new plan of insurance, has been reprinted in the form of a poster, 30 x 22 inches, copies of which are to be placed on all bulletin boards in the Army, tacked up in barracks, auxiliary service huts and other prominent places where the men may digest them.

All unit commanders will be required to explain fully to their men the Government's conversion plan.

Probably due to a confusion of the insurance and compensation provisions of the Act of Congress of October 6, 1917, there is, according to a Treasury Department statement, considerable misunderstanding among beneficiaries of men in the Army and Navy as to their rights under the War Risk Insurance Act. Many mothers and fathers have gained the impression that in order to collect payments of insurance applied for by their sons they must prove dependency.

It is not true. The insurance is payable to wife, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister, regardless of dependency. In order to obtain the additional payments of compensation, which is separate from insurance, dependency must be shown, however.



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to the Boys
"OVER THERE"
From the New York
HIPPODROME
"OVER HERE"

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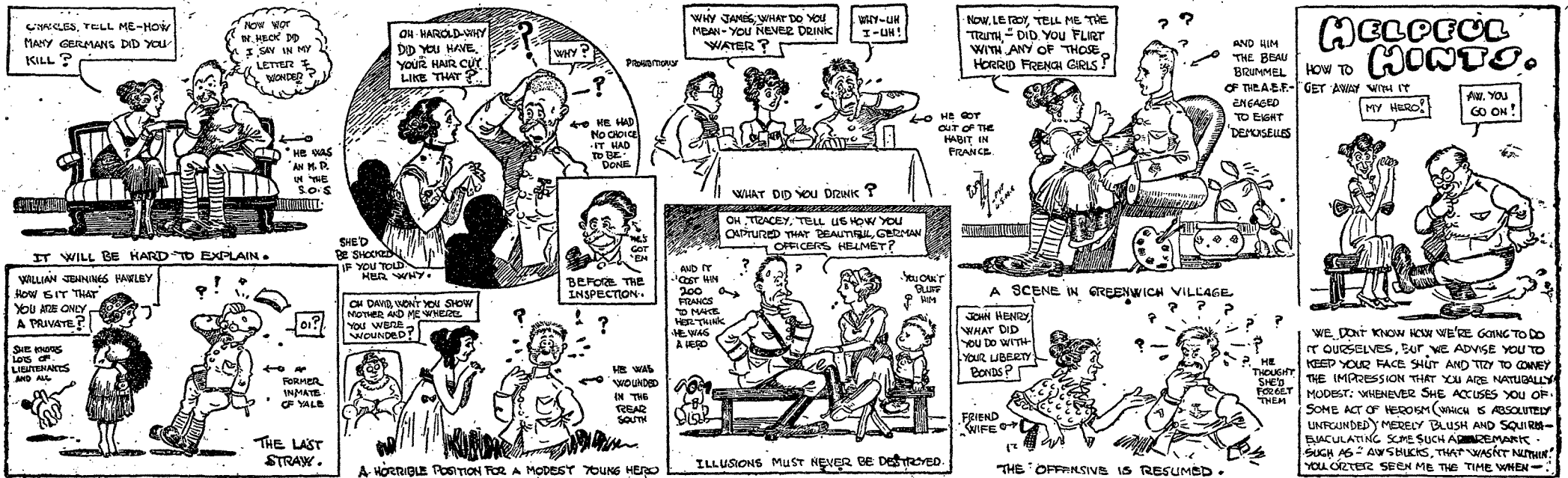
Three
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Chew it after every meal
The Flavor Lasts!

WHAT WILL YOU TELL HER?

—By WALLGREN

C. R. O. AT BOURGES
PORT OF MISSING MENMany Mistakes on Casualty
Lists Now Being
Rectified

DEAD CAPTAIN PROTESTS

Clues and Suggestions Worked on
Until Definite Information
Is Obtained

The Central Records Office of the A.E.F. at Bourges is busy bringing back to life soldiers officially reported killed or missing in action. Mistakes, many of them excusable, were made during the period of hostilities in reporting and classifying casualties and transmitting them to the States. Between one and two per cent of the cases of "killed" or "missing in action" casualties are open to suspicion, and now a score or more of officers and several hundred enlisted men are devoting their efforts to ascertaining whether or not certain soldiers are dead or living and, in either case, to determine the whereabouts of their bodies or persons. "I have been death long enough," a certain captain remarked casually the other day as he walked into the office of the Casualty Department at the Central Records Office. "I want to live offically." In the records he was "dead." This, it was explained, was due to an incorrect casualty report. Errors in the transmission of names to the States, mistakes in reporting casualties, assumptions that a man is dead are but a few of the factors which create work for the men straightening out the casualties.

When the barracks suspicion that a man reported dead may still be alive comes into this department, a thorough search is made for him, even though his whereabouts or movements may not be on record.

Letter Goes Home Late
Take the case of an Infantry private. His company advanced and one of his comrades reported that he had fallen before reaching the enemy lines. Before the report was received the wounded soldier was evacuated into a French hospital, where he remained for some time. Then he was transferred to an American hospital, where the first report of his casualty was made.

While at the latter hospital he died. Four days before he died an auxiliary war worker visited him and consented to write home and tell his folks he was "getting along splendidly." The worker delayed writing for two weeks. In the meantime the death was reported and cabled to the States. Upon the receipt of a letter dated later than the date on which the soldier died, his family requested information.

When such questions are forwarded to Bourges the work of the Casualty Department begins. Clues and suggestions are worked upon until some conclusive information is obtained—either that the man is dead, in which case the location of his organization is obtained.

Some clues are run down a day, others take two or three days, others weeks, but something definite is always achieved. It may mean interviewing half a company of infantry. It may mean keeping the wires of long-distance telephones singing for days.

A.E.F. MENAGERIE

Cage No. 1.—GUSTOS MILITARIUM (M.F.) Wild. Habitat: Station platform and dubious side streets; also bars after hours. Related to goat family in capacity for butting in, but not in odor. Some specimens have horns and cloven hoofs, but same is not true of majority. Diet: Passes and red tape. Can see in dark like cat, but doesn't have to if he doesn't want to. Numerous in northern and middle France. Markings: Red on neck and head, red and black on arm, with yellow belly. Travel in pairs, often mating up with native gendarmes.

Cage No. 2.—DIRIGOR HOMINUM FEROC (R.T.O.) Wild. Habitat: Dark lairs in vicinity of railroad stations, whence he darts forth to prey upon passing troops and Chiefs de Gare. Does most of his prowling at night, when he is particularly ferocious. Diet: Casuals and Ordres de Transport. Markings: Red and white on arm, inky smears on forehead, hands and ears. Noteworthy for ability to go without sleep longer than any other known animal. Travels in circles and alone. (N.B.—This animal cannot be hunted down without use of tanks and heavies.)

Cage No. 3.—CLERICUS MILITARIUM (Company Clerk.) Wild. Habitat: Foul and unhealthy lairs known as "orderly rooms." Has shabby, bedraggled plumage, usually accompanied by corporal's markings. Diet: Payrolls and blanks. Dangerous to approach at time of new month.

YANKS NOW LOLL IN
BATHERS' PARADISEArtillerymen and Sanitary
Train on Top of World
at Neuenahr

MULES IN GLASS ARCADE

Cots Are Lined Up in Cabaret
Where Wealthy Rheumatics
Once Nursed Ailments

At Neuenahr, famous German watering-place on the banks of the Rhine, the 10th Artillery and the 17th Sanitary Train are living, to put it mildly, on top of the world. Asphalted streets to lull the sound of traffic, sumptuous hotels with oaken beds and covers of elder-down, thick heavy carpets and rugs, deep, cushioned chairs, defecatorial service by German waiters, sulphur baths prepared beforehand by German women and paid for by the German government, health-giving water to drink, a great theater in which to sit and watch the motion pictures, glass-enclosed shelters wherein to picket horses and mules and park guns—all these, paid for by Germany under the terms of the armistice, are some of the things which the twisting threads of fate wove into the destinies of nearly 2,000 Americans stationed in the Coblenz bridgehead.

Headquarters of the 150th Artillery in the Wandend hotel. The administrative offices are in what was formerly the main offices of the hotel proper, and there are oaken tables and chairs, and steel cabinets which, once holding the bills and checks of some of Europe's and America's wealthiest men, now contain such prosaic documents as service records and requisitions.

Beneath Sprays of Holly
The officers live upstairs, having taken over some of the finest rooms and suites. The enlisted personnel sleeps on cots in what was formerly one of the cabarets of the hotel. Magnificent chandeliers swing back and forth in this cabaret, still bearing huge sprays of holly, and across one end of the room runs a stage, flanked on either side by two heroic statues of women, lightly—one might almost say diaphanously—draped, and bearing in their hands the cup that cheers, and the grape, the product of which goes into the cup that cheers. They greet the boys every morning, smiling with Mona Lisa smiles.

But the baths are the throbbing center of interest. Wouldn't you think you had penetrated to the inmost depths of Paradise if after weeks of arduous campaigning in the Argonne, the Meuse and other tough sectors, living in shell holes and trenches and dugouts, with no place to take a bath except in the great outdoors out of a bucket that you borrowed from the cook, wouldn't you think, then, that the product of which goes into the cup that cheers, they greet the boys every morning, smiling with Mona Lisa smiles.

And Germany Pays
There are certain bath days for each company, with daily leeway, of course, for officers and transients. From 100 to 1,200 baths are given daily. Just one thing is lacking—soap. Each Yank must furnish his own soap. The clock tells you how long you have been immersed, and the thermometer what the temperature of your room is. In the days of German prosperity, when the elite rheumatic of all nations gathered here to bathe, it cost them three marks per capita, not to mention the 40 or 50 marks per diem expenses, at the very lowest. The bath costs only two marks now—but the German government pays it, in accordance with the clause in the armistice conditions whereby the enemy is forced to bear all expenses of the Army of Occupation.

Tough on the Wine Growers
There is a quiet-voiced (get it, quiet-voiced) first sergeant on the job who sees to the appointment of the rooms and tells you something of the history of the place, of how, way back in 1854, the vine-growers in the vicinity found, to their great surprise, that they were unable to grow grapes at Neuenahr; that the soil was tested and found impregnated with various chemical elements injurious to plant life. And he tells how, about this time, a farmer, digging a well, struck warm water that contained these chemical compounds in such profusion that its value as a cure was immediately seen and capitalized. That was the humble beginning of the Baths of Neuenahr. There is in the water, according to Baedeker, as well as the quiet-voiced sergeant, bicarbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesium, hydric phosphate and lithia, and it is good for persons with "chronic catarrh" of the men of the pulmonary and digestive organs, enlargement of the liver, diabetes, gall-stones and rheumatism.

YES, THE LEAVE CENTERS ARE STILL DOING BUSINESS

Great disappointment was caused at Aix-les-Bains, when the A.P.M. put out of bounds for two weeks the American bar opposite the casino. Mountains are good to see, of course, but hundreds of doughboys regretted that they wouldn't be able to tell the folks back home that they had seen the bullet mark in the painting on the wall made by a certain American years ago in target practice, a sort of a promontory happening to a tragedy that took place in Madison Square Garden in New York.

Almost every coffer's shop in Grenoble, Chambéry and Aix-les-Bains has hung out a big sign: "American Barber Shop," usually supplementing this with cards announcing "New York Hair Cuts" and "Hot Towels." But the petits garçons of the leave centers are taking more American money than the barbers.

Long ago, when the first permissionnaires arrived, some pioneer garçon discovered that the Yankee soldier would pay 50 centimes to have his shoes shined after scuffling around in the snows and rocks on mountain-climbing trips. Now there are always from six to a score of boys in front of every hotel and every amusement place—and they keep busy most of the time. They all use blocks and brushes that they carry with them, and they look as if they belonged in one of the wood cuts in "New York by Gaslight."

Private Wallace Niephing for almost a week was an A.E.F. Aladdin at Cannes. All alone he owned a million-dollar casino, a hotel that was a palace, a club that was a playground of a king and several thousand acres of a beach promenade lined with palm trees.

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Has opened reading, writing and rest rooms at
3 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.
These rooms are open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and all Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Forces are cordially welcome at all times. The Christian Science Monitor, other publications of the Society, the Bible and the Text Book of Christian Science, "Science and Health" with "Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will be furnished free by the Committee to any Soldier or Sailor of the Allied Armies upon request. 3 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

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To have every real GARANTIE one must have the trade-mark:

and flowers—a leave center all ready and waiting for several thousand soldiers. Niephing got off a train in Cannes five days before the official opening of the famous resort. Immediately the slaves of the lamp appeared.

Private Niephing became "our permissionnaire" to the whole big company of men and women officially in charge of leave entertainments. He settled as the only soldier guest in the Augusta hotel, surrounded by social leaders of Paris and London.

His entry into the dining room was an everyday sensation. Afternoons he would shoot pool in the club on the table King Edward always used. On the night they opened the Casino theater formally, Private Niephing was exhibited in the right hand stage box. Niephing is attached to the Hq. A.S. First Army.

The brand new casino at Cannes has that indispensable adjunct of every casino in Europe, an American bar. The bar has a brass footrail, a great mahogany handrail and the usual upstanding mirrors with oak and mahogany trimmings. But there are no silver bowls draped with mint, no stucco plaques for cocktails and highballs, no rows of bottles. Soldiers on leave are buying corn-cob pipes and chewing tobacco and cigarettes off the bar. Lots of them use the footrail expertly, with evidences of reminiscence satisfaction.

All leave trains for the Riviera stop at Toulon, between Marseilles and Nice.

GOOD YEAR
The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
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and leave trains as a rule don't arrive anywhere too soon. Toulon on the map and from a train approaching it look very good as a resting place—but isn't. Two M.P.'s meet all train to shoot back onto the coaches anybody who wants to climb off. Once in while somebody gets by.

"They don't stay long, though," on of the M.P.'s said. "Every other night we hear a knock on our door and a paper is shoved under it saying that an American is staying at some hotel. The French secret service is on the job."

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RAINBOW FORCES OURCQ CROSSING

Continued from Page 1

American counter-barrage, to lose their impetus, and to arrive before the real combat positions only at about 7 a.m.

Here, however, they made manifold efforts to storm the lines held by the French and force battle on the 42nd Division. But their attacks, repeated often and furiously, were of no avail. One battalion of the 166th United States Infantry alone repulsed seven attacks before 11:30 a.m., and by noon the Germans, staggering under frightful losses, had been thrown back everywhere into the old French front lines, upon which the Allied artillery, familiar with every angle and dugout, directed a searching fire.

More of 42nd Brought Up

During the afternoon two and a half battalions more of the 42nd Division were advanced into the intermediate position. But, though the enemy made one more general attack that evening and several local attacks next day, maintaining a vicious bombardment of the front and rear areas all the time, the effort had been practically expended on the morning of the first day; by the 18th he was making no aggressive movements, and by the 19th he began withdrawing his attack divisions.

Acting similarly upon the evidence, the French command withdrew the 42nd Division, whose losses had been about 450 killed and 1,350 wounded or gassed, and it was taken to La Ferté-sous-Journe, where it rested for two days, and then went by trucks to the relief of the 26th Division, in the Forêt de Fere. At the time of the arrival of the 42nd on the line the confusion of the salient had resulted in gradually so narrowing the fronts of the divisions that some of them could be taken out. The 84th Brigade accordingly took over the entire front given up by the 26th Division, all the artillery of the latter remaining in the sector to support the fresh brigade, while the 83rd Brigade took over the sector of the 167th French Division, with all the artillery of the 42nd Division in support.

The changes consumed the day and most of the night of July 25, and nothing much was accomplished except to develop by force the fact that the enemy's positions were strong, especially La Croix Rouge Farm, which evidently could not be taken in direct attack except at heavy loss.

Enemy Garrison Surprised

A ditch leading up to it from the woods was discovered, however, and two platoons of the 168th Infantry, taking this hidden way early on the morning of the 26th, captured the farm, which was garrisoned by a company of the 167th in a hot mêlée, and turned their machine guns in the other direction, eastward across the fields, to shoot at the Germans in the woods.

In the afternoon, in spite of greatly increased intensity in the enemy's shelling with phosphene gas and high explosive, a general advance of the 168th Infantry on the right of the farm and of the 167th on the left of it succeeded in netting a considerable gain through the upward sloping woods and fields, though much of it had to be relinquished a little later owing to the cross fire from the German machine guns in the angles of the woods.

The enforced retirement was successfully carried out through the bravery of such men as Cpl. S. E. Manning, 167th Infantry, who, being in charge of an automatic rifle squad from which he had lost several men, while he himself was wounded, continued advancing with his platoon until it was forced back, when he remained behind alone and covered its retirement, finally escaping himself with nine wounds in his body.

Back to Ourcq Line

Despite momentary reverses, however, La Croix Rouge Farm was the key to the position and, having lost it, the enemy during the night evacuated this front, falling back nearly six kilometers to the strongest defensive line he had yet taken up behind the Ourcq river.

Sacrifice machine gun detachments were left behind to fight the Allied advance at La Croix Rouge Farm and other isolated defensive positions, but nothing greatly delayed the forward movement of the 42nd Division Infantry, marching in regimental columns, or the scouts and French armored cars reconnoitering ahead of them down the long, open slopes, extending from the Forêt de Fere to the Ourcq, until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the armored cars gained contact with the enemy by coming under machine gun fire on the bank of the little river. The Infantry then came to a halt for the night about a kilometer southwest of the stream.

It was evident from the map and more so from reconnaissance that if the enemy elected to stand on the positions he now occupied, the lines were drawn for a stubborn conflict. On the side of the Ourcq opposite the 42nd Division the hills, for the most part devoid of timber, sloped back gradually from the straggling village of Serj, in the valley, to heights of from 40 to 80 meters above it on the plateau to the north and east.

The heights to the east had flanked protection for the troops opposing the 42nd in a group of small, detached woodlands, the Arbres les Joinblets, the Bois de la Planchette and the Bois Pelger.

Rampart Behind Wet Ditch

On the other flank a creek, the Ru du Pont Brule, came down from the east, holding in its valley near its junction with the Ourcq, Meurey Farm and the patches of woodland called the Bois Colas and the Bois Brule and further up, the village and the chateau of Nesles. Behind Nesles, the edge of the forest of the same name sloped almost down to the creek, while, on an open crest still further to the right, the village of Serjings commanded Meurey Farm.

In effect, Serj and its plateau were a rampart behind the wet ditch of the Ourcq, with the Ru du Pont Brule as a second line, both flanking and supporting it and, in turn, flanked and supported by the third line, Serjings-Forêt de Nesle.

To garrison this natural fortress the enemy, according to the statements of prisoners, to what was left of his CCII Division had now added the XXVIII Division and the XIX Landwehr Division, and though his heavier calibers of artillery were not in evidence, there was a great plenty of 77mm., 105mm. and 150mm. batteries and, as the event proved, an overwhelming concentration of aviators.

As for the assailants, there would be nothing for it except to go in head on and batter their way through these lines. Along this part of the front it was to be now a straight contest between American and German, for the intervening French divisions had all been taken out and General Liggett, with the staff of the First United States Corps, for the moment commanded the

42nd, 28th and 3rd United States Divisions in front line from left to right. The 42nd, having now displaced two French divisions and one American, was strengthened in one respect—it had accumulated the batteries of all four divisions and its artillery fire power was quadrupled.

Sergy Bridges Blown Up

Dawn of the 28th crept down the hillsides of the Ourcq, and over them began the strains of the machine gun bullets. Left to right, the 166th, 165th, 167th and 168th Regiments of Infantry, thin wave following thin wave, moved down the banks of the Ourcq, which, swollen by the rains to a depth of three meters and a width of 15, was a formidable obstacle.

The two bridges near Sergy had been blown up by the enemy and the troops had to struggle through the water as best they could, in face of the intense front and flank fire from Sergy and Meurey Farm. At first a lodgement on the other bank was impossible. But at length elements of Col. Frank McCoy's New Yorkers contrived to retain a foothold, and by 10:30 a.m. parts of all four regiments were over.

The shelling, which the Allied artillery could not suppress, was very severe, and low-flying German planes at frequent intervals machine-gunned the front lines, though some of them came to grief at the hands of such men as Sgt. Frank Gardello, Jr., of the 165th Machine Gun Company, who with his machine gun riddled the upper one of two approaching planes, which fell upon the lower one, and both crashed to earth.

Acting upon the theory that nothing was to be gained either by lying still or by going back, the Alabama and Iowa men of the 84th Brigade shortly made a rush and took Sergy. But that was just what the Germans wanted. From the dominating woodlands of Joinblets, Planchette and Pelger they loosed down the draw leading to Sergy a hail of machine gun fire that blasted the Americans from the place and swept them back to the river bank.

Opposing Germany's Best

Here they rallied, returned to the charge and again drove the Germans from the village, leaving when they did so that the 17th Guard Division (Prussian Guards), one of the best in the German army, had just been put in against them. Time after time through the afternoon the battle lines thus swept back and forth in desperate conflict while further to the right at the southeastern base of Hill 220, on which stand the three woodlands, the 28th Division was vainly struggling to reach and capture the latter.

The sun was near to setting when at 8 o'clock Iowa and Alabama troops rolled into Sergy for the last time that evening, holding it under artillery and night bombing. To the left, the Ohio and New York troops of the 33rd Brigade had been striving as hard for the Sergy as the Alabama and Iowa, but had been unable to reach it.

Even Sergy itself was not yet finally taken, for early on the 29th the Germans rushed it again and drove their adversaries back to the Ourcq. The answer this time was a general attack of the division, including an advance to the plateau between Sergy and Meurey Farm.

Everything blazed up once more with the addition of numerous machine guns hidden in the wheat fields of the plateau. The most substantial progress at first was on the right, where by noon Colonel Bennett's Iowa took Sergy, when he remained behind alone and covered its retirement, finally escaping himself with nine wounds in his body.

It was while struggling for this crest, to give only one instance of the hot work, that Sgt. B. W. Hamilton, Co. M, ahead of his line and so badly wounded that he could not stand, was attacked by ten Prussian Guards, of whom he shot five, whereupon the rest fled.

Meurey Farm Falls to Bayonet

Further to the northwest, the 167th made some progress toward the top of the plateau, but in the left center the 165th could not approach Meurey Farm until a long concentration of artillery fire had put some of its machine gun nests out of action, and even then it was taken only by a bayonet attack in which the gunners were killed in hand to hand fighting.

Taken, it could barely be held under the lash of other machine guns in the edge of the Forêt de Nesles, and the bulk of the troops dug themselves in in the little Bois Colas, across the creek about 200 meters west of the farm.

Serjings, on its high, open hill, was not directly attacked until afternoon when Colonel Houder's men of the 168th Infantry, who had to form on the south side of the Ourcq and advance against the heavily garrisoned village and its many flanking machine gun nests across 1,200 meters of ground entirely devoid of timber, went forward in spite of everything and, unable to reach the village, worked around it to the northwest, took the crest of Hill 184, from there silenced the machine guns in the town and then stormed it, dealing with the German gunners as those at Meurey Farm had been dealt with or driving them northeast into the Forêt de Nesles.

Thus darkness found the American line. Prisoners taken near Sergy had proved the presence in that vicinity of yet another first-class German division, the Vth Bavarian Reserve, so that the enemy order of battle, as it came in contact with the 42nd Division, now appeared to be, from left to right, XIX Landwehr, Vth Bavarian Reserve, IVth Guard and CCII Divisions, and the density of the German line opposite the three American divisions, 42nd, 28th and 3rd, was for the moment much greater than anywhere else along the front.

Sniping Guns Aid Attack

Entirely regardless of the forces against them, the Rainbows kept on pushing. At 9 a.m. of the 30th, the 168th attacked out of the ravine of Sergy across the upland toward Nesles, while on its left, Colonel Screws started his Alabamians through the wheat fields of the plateau toward the Château de Nesles, closely supported by the 101st Field Artillery of the 26th Division and particularly by the sniping guns of Battery A.

With the latter destroying the German machine gun nests in front as fast as they were discovered, the 167th was able by noon to cross the plateau and establish itself on the hillside 100 meters south of the chateau. But the 168th, still flanked from the woodlands on Hill 200, could not progress more than 500 meters, when they dug in.

On the other end of the plateau, Colonel McCoy and his men, swept by a constant blast of fire from the Bois Brule and other parts of the valley of the Ru du Pont Brule just above them, could only burrow and hold on in the Bois Colas and the ruins of Meurey Farm, while many such brave spirits as

2nd Lieut. Oliver Ames, Jr., made here the last supreme sacrifice of heroism. Their exposed position was protected as much as possible by their supporting batteries of the 151st Field Artillery which, directed by 2nd Lieut. E. F. McCoy, artillery liaison officer in the front line, waged an unceasing duel with the German batteries and machine guns. On the left, the Ohio troops, holding to the crest of Hill 184 in spite of German counter-attacks, allowed the enemy during the afternoon to filter into Serjings until a large number were there and then, after dark, suddenly surrounded the place and, in a fierce hand to hand mêlée, mopped it up thoroughly. It was on this part of the front, Sgt. D. W. Peyton, 168th Infantry, to keep his comrades in ammunition, drove a wagon load of it into the front line positions in broad daylight and there delivered it.

3276 Lost in Wounded Alone

The division surgeon that evening reported the losses in wounded alone from July 24 to 8 p.m. July 30, as 3,276 men. The slightest progress could be made only at the cost of the hardest fighting and heavy sacrifice but, on the 31st, while most of the line remained dug in, the right of the 168th, working in close cooperation with the left of the 32nd division, conquered the Bois les Joinblets, the southern part of the Bois de la Planchette and the crest of Hill 220, between them.

Though on August 1 parts of the 168th were forced back slightly by German counter-attacks, on the other hand the 165th took the Bois Brule, while the 32nd on the left were slightly improved toward the Forêt de Nesles. The activities of the Germans increased in many particulars and their airplanes were extremely annoying, particularly one pursuit patrol, believed to belong to the "circus" formerly commanded by the famous ace, Captain Baron Richtofen, the favorite maneuver of which was to swoop low and pour machine gun fire into an American front line.

But the energy of the enemy was designed merely to conceal his preparations for retreat, for his Ourcq line of defense was now badly frayed at many points, and on his particular position on the 42nd Division, the American and French artillery during August 1 had quite thoroughly attained the upper hand over the German and compelled much of the latter to withdraw.

Engineers on Right Flank Front

During the night his infantry also retired and on the morning of the 2nd, the 42nd Division took up the pursuit, with Colonel Kelly's 117th Engineers in front of the right flank, in place of the exhausted 168th Infantry. Though some machine gun and long range artillery opposition was encountered, after five days in the fox holes on a diet of cold fish and corned Willie, the men were in a mood to advance rapidly through the Forêt de Nesles where, although the noise of ammunition dumps being exploded by the enemy was frequently to be heard from the front, nearly 33,000 shells of various calibers were captured intact.

From the line lay that night north of Les Bons Hommes Farm, nearly five kilometers beyond the starting point of the morning and, during the 3rd, while continuing the pursuit toward the Vesle without halt, the relief of the troops of the 42nd Division by those of the 4th was gradually accomplished, the last front line elements being relieved in the vicinity of Chery Chartreuse and Mont St. Martin.

The division then drew back for a brief rest after having been in practically continuous offensive battle for nine days, during which period it advanced its front line approximately 19 kilometers, from La Croix Rouge Farm to Mont St. Martin.

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In a recent issue of "Personality" there's an article about the new "Dogs' Wool Association," formed by a select committee of fashionable ladies in defense of peeled Pekinese and other pet Poms and poodles, on the theory that "an exceptionally high class wool" can be obtained from these limousine lizards.

Apparently a new source of supply, but "once dog, always dog," and we agree with the author that while it sounds all right, we should hate to be followed around by a beret dog gazing at our trousers with an air of dismal proprietorship. Neither would it be convenient to have a lot of other dogs trying to bite the seat out of them.

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HORSE SHOW WINS PRAISE FROM C. O.

82nd Division After Rough Time in Argonne Goes on Parade

Having completed their share in the Argonne fight to the general satisfaction of everybody but Jerry, hiked across half of France to their training area and been thoroughly de-coated, the 82nd Division held a Horse Show at Prauthoy.

So successful was the show that it elicited a memorandum from the Commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps, commending the officers and men of the 82nd Division for their "initiative and enthusiasm" and the "spirit and energy" with which the affair was conducted.

There were ten classes of entrants, escort wagon, four classes, G.S. wagon, water wagon, ration carts, machine gun carts, one pounders, miscellaneous (including medical carts and everything else on wheels and propelled by horses), officers' mounts and riding horses, ridden by enlisted men. Judgment was rendered by three colonels borrowed from Corps Headquarters for the occasion, and the prizes were awarded not only for the condition of the horses and equipment, but for the skill shown by the drivers in getting over the intricate course laid out for the contestants. A handicap was imposed upon the drivers of the mule teams, for profanity in any form was barred. It was noted that the 82nd Infantry band, which was selected to furnish the music, played loudest while the mule teams were in action.

"Nigger" Wins First Prize

Capt. M. H. Patton, 325th Infantry, riding "Nigger," took first prize for the officers' mounts, while Captains Gunn and Bramlett, of the 328th and 326th Infantry regiments, took second and third places. In the "riding horses" class, Headquarters Troop, 82nd Division, walked away with all three prizes, which went to Pvt. Edward R. Pollen, Cpl. John J. Brown and Pvt. Wamsford Pegworth.

Winners in the other classes were: Escort Wagon: Charles Stengel, 427th Inf.; first: Francis E. Gonga, 327th Inf.; second: Herbert L. Larson, 82nd M.P. Co., third: Fougères: Roullette G. Hagler, 327th Inf.

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first: Albert L. Barton, 307th Field San. Bn., second: John Mikes, 307th Engr. Bn. Co., third.
G.S. Wagons: William S. Lorbeck, Hq. Troop, 82nd Div., first; Rodman S. Mott, Hq. Troop, 82nd Div., second; Frank J. Speight, 320th Inf., third.
Water Wagons: Frank J. Bales, Hq. Troop, 82nd Div., first; Samuel G. Hutton, 307th Field Sig. Bn., second; John D. Smith, 325th Inf., third.
Ration Carts: Carl W. Myland, 325th Inf., first; Edward Pitts, 321st M.G. Bn., second; Joseph Ehard, 82d M.P. Co., third.
Machine Gun Carts: Walter Johnson, 321st M.G. Bn., first; Leo Sims, 320th M.G. Bn., second.
One Pounders: Ralph Earlywine, 325th Inf., first; Otto Johnson, 325th Inf., second; William Parker, 325th Inf., third.
The "miscellaneous" class, which was perhaps the most hotly contested, contained every sort of entry, from field telephone reels to medical carts and ambulances. The first prize was taken by Huey Romeo, 82nd Co. Military Police, Infirmary Harry Lockwood, 307th Field Signal Battalion, was second and John Jenkins, 307th Engineers, third.

S.C. VETERANS UNITE

With the twofold purpose of perpetuating ties of friendship and aiding the dependents of comrades who have been killed or maimed for life in the war, the Signal Corps Veterans' Association of the War of 1917 is being organized. The founders of the association expect to enroll a membership of 68,000. The organization was started at Cour Cheverny, "Toot-Sweet," a newspaper published at that post by the Signal Corps, has been designated the official organ of the Veterans' Association, and is conducting a lively campaign for members.

It is proposed by the association to establish a benevolent trust fund to be expended in the aid of these men—and women—of the Signal Corps who "can look nowhere else for help but to their brothers in arms."

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